

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

VOLUME LI. NUMBER 22.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2632.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1914.

SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.



## HISTORY

FOR 111 YEARS

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

has used

DU PONT RIFLE POWDER

The Canadian Teams of 1912 and 1913 and The Argentine Teams of 1913

used

DU PONT MILITARY POWDER---There Must be a Reason

Rifle Smokeless Division

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

## TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK  
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.  
**NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER.** Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat  
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY

Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch

ANSONIA, CONN.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

The  
Perfect Blend  
For Whiskey or  
Delicate Wines

DRINK  
**CLYSMIC**

Pure  
Sparkling  
Healthful and  
Delicious

"King of Table Waters"  
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

## MILLS AUTOMATIC PISTOL BELT



A new Belt of Standard Mills Quality for users of Automatic Pistols. Carries in front two magazines, with four additional smaller pockets, each holding seven .45 Cal. cartridges.

Adjustable at the back to any waist measure. U. S. Army style and finish throughout. Price, postpaid \$2.50.

MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT CO., WORCESTER, MASS.



## INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,

**WITHOUT SPARKING**

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York

## THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

Resources \$1,800,000

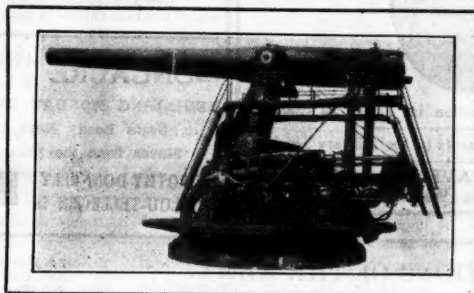
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

H. L. SCHMELZ, President F. W. DARLING, Vice President NELSON S. GROOME, Cashier

## BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

So. Bethlehem, Pa.

Guns  
Armor  
Projectiles



Castings  
Forgings  
Shafting

12-INCH DISAPPEARING GUN.

The Bethlehem Steel Company produces only material of the highest quality and has been supplying Ordnance material to the U. S. Government since 1887.

**COLT**

THE NEW U. S. SERVICE SIDE ARM

**AUTOMATIC PISTOL**

Caliber .45, Model 1911

CAPACITY OF MAGAZINE. 7 Shots.

LENGTH OF BARREL. 8 inches.

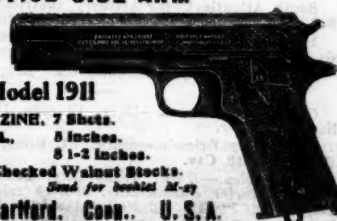
LENGTH OVER ALL. 8 1/2 inches.

FINISH. Full Blued, Checked Walnut Stocks.

WEIGHT, 39 Ounces.

Send for booklet M-27

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



## HOLDING IS THE FOUNDATION OF EXPERT MARKSMANSHIP

This simple device has no equal as an economical, practical and efficient means for preliminary training and practice with small arms. Always ready. Gives the use of the gun under actual holding conditions.

Adopted in the U. S. A.  
Procureable on requisition



Descriptive Catalogue of rifle and revolver indicators; Magazine-fire Attachment; Pin spotters, etc., etc., sent on request.

HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE BOARD COMPANY  
81 Hanford Street  
Middletown, N. Y.

## FORERIVERSHIPBUILDINGCORPORATION

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

Vessels and engines of all descriptions.

CURTIS MARINE TURBINES

ISAAC I. MANN  
President

CHAS. S. THORNE  
Vice-President

THOS. F. FARRELL  
General Manager

GEO. W. WOODRUFF  
Treasurer

## POCAHONTAS FUEL CO.

No. 1 Broadway, New York

Miners, Shippers, Exporters and Bunker Suppliers  
of "Original Pocahontas" Coal

TIDEWATER OFFICES

New York, 1 Broadway, Thomas F. Farrell, Gen. Mgr., Arthur J. McBride, Asst. Gen. Mgr., Norfolk, 117 Main St., E. O. Parkinson, Mgr., Boston, Board of Trade Bldg., O. L. Alexander, Mgr.

Tidewater Piers, Lambert Point, Sewall's Point, Norfolk; and Newport News, Va.

Cable Address "Pocahontas"; Codes, "Watkins"; "Western Union"; Scott's 10th; "A.R.C. 4th & 5th"; "LIEBERS."

Pocahontas Fuel Company

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.



Telephone Murray Hill 1456

# MARTIN AND MARTIN, Inc.

HUNTING AND POLO OUTFITS  
EXCLUSIVE EUROPEAN NOVELTIES  
TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.



Write for Reduction in Prices of Saddles  
Special Inducements to the Military Service

333 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK  
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

## STRONG'S ARNICA TOOTH SOAP

Cleansing, Antiseptic, Preserving—Comes in convenient metal box—in cake form—no liquid or powder to spill—Most economical—Ask your commissary for Arnica Tooth Soap.

C. E. STRONG & CO., Chicago, Ill.

## PATENTS

G. L. PARKER  
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U. S. Patent Office.  
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.

278 McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.

## NEW YORK CITY AMUSEMENTS

### WALLACK'S

4th Ave. & 30th St. Evgs. 8.10 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) Sat. and Holidays, 2.20.

A GREAT ACTOR IN A THRILLING PLAY.

### CYRIL MAUDE

In the tremendously successful detective drama by Hodges and Percival

### GRUMPY

"'Grumpy' is delightful. To see it is to enjoy one of the best things in the theater."—Herald.

### H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE

48th Street west of B'way. Tel. 28—Bryant.

BEGINNING MONDAY EVE., FEB. 2, 1914.

Seats Ready Next Thursday.

Moves from the 39th Street Theater.

DOROTHY DONNELLY with LOU-TELLEGEN in **Maria Rosa**

## A 5-Pound Typewriter

Built of Aluminum and Steel. Small and compact. Weighs only 5 pounds. Has interchangeable type, permitting use of different styles or languages on the same machine. Can be carried in the corner of your bag. Up-to-date in every particular and very durable.

It more than doubles your ability to get out neat, legible reports, make records, and attend to correspondence, beside keeping copy for future reference.

Either Blickensderfer Scientific or Universal keyboard. The only typewriter which stood the severe test given by the British Government for use of the Army in India.

Send for Catalog A 126

THE BLICKENSDERFER MFG. CO.  
STAMFORD, CONN.

## EDUCATIONAL

Young women students while enjoying the advantages in Music and Art in New York City will find home comforts and environment at

### LAUREL HALL

330 WEST END AVE. NEW YORK CITY.

Tutoring in English, French, Spanish and German. Chaperonage if desired. Reference exchanged. Vacation trips to Europe chaperoned.

## GUNSTON HALL

1906 Florida Ave., Washington, D.C.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Established 1892

Preparatory and Elective Courses. Art, Music, Expression and Languages. Building specially planned for the school. Athletics.

MRS. BEVERLEY R. MASON, Principal.  
MISS E. M. CLARK, L.L.A., Associate.

## Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

To use it night and morning—especially at night—is one of two essentials of good teeth-keeping. The other is to visit your dentist at least twice a year. Dr. Lyon's is absolutely safe. Practise

GOOD TEETHKEEPING

## ELLIS SELF SCORING TARGET

Revolutionizes Target Practice  
Stood the test of U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps Boards

Type "A", "B", and "C" obtainable under 1661.

### SELF SCORING TARGET CO.

68 Post St. San Francisco, Cal.

## PATENTS

WILKINSON, GUSTAF & MACKAYE  
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents

Ourray Building, Washington, D. C.  
Cooper Building, Denver, Col.

No. 30 Church St., New York City

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instruction furnished free on application.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry. General Barry will leave for the Philippines about Feb. 25, 1914, to assume command of the Philippine Department.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey ordered to command in February.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. William H. Carter commanding. To be relieved Feb. 1, 1914.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell ordered to assume command and to leave Manila about April 15, 1914.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett ordered to command in February, 1914.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston ordered to command in March, 1914.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis ordered to command on Feb. 1, 1914.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey. Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner ordered to command in February, 1914.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Ramsay D. Potts ordered to command.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing ordered to command.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry ordered to sail for Manila March 5, 1914, to assume command.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle.

District of Mindanao:

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards ordered to command in February, 1914.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D. Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

## SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Guard of Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

## FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C and D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Squadrons and Troops I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops F and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; Troops E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. The headquarters and address of entire regiment, except Co. I, at Ft. Riley, Kas., is Ft. Bliss, Texas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Address Ft. Bliss, Texas. The entire regiment is on patrol duty on the Mexican border.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Batteries A, B and C, Ft. McKinley, Rizal; Hqrs. and D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Address Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. Will leave about May 17, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

Company and Station.

45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Grant, Panama Canal zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Dec. 30, 1910.

96th. Ft. Screven, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Ma-140th. Ft. Howard, Md. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.

105th. Ft. Eger, H.T.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ft. Washington, Md. Will leave May 17, 1914, for station at Ft. Grant, Panama, Canal Zone.

120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

140th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.

142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.

143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

149th. Ft. Casey, Cal.

150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.

151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

157th.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U.S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1914.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the Services and their families. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at the special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

## NATIONAL GUARD SHORTCOMINGS.

We doubt that anyone can read the annual report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and, on concluding this illuminating task, have it in his heart to criticize in any degree the remarks which have appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for some months relative to the necessity of vigorous action on the part of the War Department in bringing the different states to a realization of their delinquencies in failing to meet the obligations of the new Militia law while at the same time they seek recognition by the Federal Government in the extending of financial aid to the National Guard of the United States.

There must be something radically wrong with the Militia system of the country when New York, after the lapse of ten years, is the only one of the twelve divisions into which the National Guard has been divided that has a real division. When a great state like Pennsylvania is so far behind in essentials that General Mills can say of it that its backwardness negatives all idea of making a division within its borders it is time to consider what is wrong.

One may well agree with the New Orleans Picayune when it says that some of the smaller and poorer states may not find themselves financially able to meet the requirements of the new Militia law, but what shall be said of great commonwealths like Texas, Missouri and Minnesota, Kansas and others, where the population runs into the millions and where the material resources are greater than in some kingdoms that have loomed large in the history of the world?

What shall be said of a national spirit that is so weakly developed in the states that only fifty-seven per cent. of the total number of men enrolled in the state troops had target practice in the year? What would the forefathers of the country say to such an exhibition of supineness, they who lived when nearly every man was a skilled marksman even with the clumsy weapons of the time? And what would they say on learning that less than half of the National Guardsmen of the Union, only forty per cent., had obtained a qualification of at least third-class men, the lowest grade indicating an appreciable value on the battlefield?

Can any lover of his country view without concern the arraignment of the states that is found in the simple record by General Mills of the inadequate armory accommodations? Is there nothing to be ashamed of in the fact that one-fourth of the companies of the National Guard have drill halls too small for indoor instruction, that about one-twelfth have armories whose use for non-military purposes interferes with proper instruction, that nearly one-fourth have no equipment for gallery rifle practice, and that about one-tenth afford inadequate protection to the government property stored therein? Can the true American get any satisfaction out of a condition of affairs that leaves one-fourth of the 120,802 officers and men of the National Guard, or about 30,000, without facilities for proper instruction in drill or for preliminary instruction in target practice?

There might be some allowance made for these various forms of neglect and indifference if the new law had suddenly been sprung upon the states, and if they had been asked to meet its requirements within a restricted period that would have strained their public resources, but nothing of the kind has happened. A whole decade, the time between censuses, has passed since the passage of the law, and if that time is not enough for the "sovereign states" of the Union to make the desired im-

provement, may one not justly ask how much time a rich and powerful state really does need to develop a respectable military establishment that will be of practical value in the event of war? When of one state General Mills's report can say that of more than a thousand rifles on hand there were not enough in serviceable condition for the carrying on of the annual target practice it is perhaps time to inquire whether we are reaching a condition that justifies the warning of Goldsmith:

"Till fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

As one surveys the field of National Guard development through the field glass furnished by this report one is constrained to echo these words of General Mills: "Until all the divisions are made complete, each containing all arms in their proper proportion, a large part of the efficiency of the so-called divisions would be sacrificed in a campaign. Properly balanced divisions are so vital to the successful use of troops that until the present deficiencies in auxiliary arms are removed this want constitutes a grave peril."

This condition of stagnancy in the states is of great importance to the Regular Army for the reason that Congress is but the reflex of the temper of the people as it is manifested in the state Legislatures. Congress is merely a magnified legislature. If there is military apathy in the states, this frame of mind will make itself felt in the halls of the national legislature. The shortage in so many of the departments of the Army may find an explanation in this report of General Mills. It is hard for the average member of Congress to get away from state influences and think nationally, just as it is hard for the member of a state Legislature to free himself from the effect of the environment of his particular community. Just as the average Congressman thinks in terms of his state, so the state legislator thinks in terms of his county, or township. This is the trouble which General Mills finds in the adjutants general of the National Guard. They are too prone to look at their forces from a state point of view instead of from the Federal standpoint. In the last analysis it may perhaps be found that the Army is and always has been suffering from the same narrow legislative vision to which may rightly be ascribed the many shortcomings of the National Guard to-day. While state pride is an important factor in obtaining efficiency, the Division Chief points out that there is a national vista which is too often lightly considered. The awakening of the people of the states to a proper understanding of their duty to their state forces may result in a national appreciation of the needs of the Army.

The attitude of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL toward the National Guard is so favorably known that it seems almost superfluous for us to say that nothing that we say here or have said at other times about the weaknesses of the state troops is meant to reflect upon those numerous enthusiastic officers in the National Guard who have given lavishly of their time and labor for the upbuilding of the state forces. Indeed, when one considers the handicaps of popular ignorance and spinelessness against which they have had to contend the wonder is that they have accomplished so much. We know officers in the National Guard who have devoted so many years to the state service that their businesses have suffered sadly in consequence. To such men and others who have made other kinds of sacrifice is due a large meed of gratitude, for they have been the means by which the state force has been kept from falling into complete decay.

There is a very fair statement of the difference of opinion on the subject of the Secretary of the Navy's plan for systematic instruction of the enlisted men of the Navy in the examination of Captain Fechteler before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Bathrick complained that there was no systematic system in our Navy of assistance from officers to men studying by themselves. "The officers," he said, "are very kind, willing and glad to assist these men, but there is a hiatus in rank between the enlisted men and the officers that makes the enlisted man feel as if he might be encroaching upon the higher officers' prerogative to walk up and say to him, 'I would like to have you explain to me this problem; I cannot work it out by myself.' Do you not think," Mr. Bathrick asked Captain Fechteler, "that we could evolve more men from the enlisted force than twelve per year if they were given some systematic assistance in their vocation?" Captain Fechteler replied: "Well, I do not think that you can do it on board ship. If you want an efficient battleship, and it takes a great deal to make a thoroughly efficient battleship, you have got to devote all your time and energy to that one thing, to make that ship efficient. You even have to train the young officers. Every battleship now has ensigns fresh from the Naval Academy who have to be trained. In fact, every battleship is to a large extent a training ship, because we have so many green, new men. If you were to attempt anything like you suggest, you would divert the attention of the captain and officers from that one thing, to make the battleship efficient, and after all that is what we all want—the greatest efficiency. Now, men of the kind that you describe I really do not think have any difficulty. There may be exceptional cases, but, for instance, a chief yeoman of the ship I commanded last came up for examination. He never suggested to me that there was any trouble about studying or preparing for the examination. True, he went to a

preparatory school a little while. These men, if they are really keen, will find a way to do it without attempting to interfere with the main object of the ship, which is to prepare her for battle." Precisely the same view of this matter is taken by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, as our readers may have observed. We are in entire sympathy with the purpose the Secretary of the Navy has in mind, but we think it would be wise to consider the opinion of such men as Captain Fechteler as to what is and what is not best for the Navy. Great mischief may result from the intrusion into the naval service of ideas not applicable to its conditions, however admirable those ideas may be in themselves. Now that the Secretary's system of education has been formally adopted it should be given, as it will be given, a fair trial, as we said last week. The results upon the discipline and efficiency of the Navy should be watched with great care to see that we do not, in seeking the desirable, sacrifice the essential.

Investigation by an impractical commission preliminary to a declaration of war or the beginning of hostilities between two countries has been attributed to the initiative of Secretary of State William J. Bryan, evidently in ignorance of the fact that the treaties with France and Great Britain negotiated by Secretary Knox during the last administration provided for the same kind of commission investigation that has been made to do honor to Mr. Bryan's love of peace. These Knox treaties were emasculated by the Senate but in their original form, while seeking arbitration, they also called for a preliminary examination of the differences between the countries in dispute. This is not the only error which has gripped the popular mind. An illustration of how public men are often carried by an unreasoning and indiscriminating enthusiasm was furnished by the remarks of Representative Henry D. Flood, of Virginia, at the dinner given by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in honor of Secretary Bryan in Washington on Jan. 17. "During the ten months which Mr. Bryan has occupied his exalted position," said Mr. Flood dramatically, "he has achieved the greatest success yet attained in the direction of universal peace. He has succeeded in gaining the assent in principle of no less than thirty-one nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences arise between nations they shall be submitted to arbitration before war is declared." This Virginian who is chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs should know that the Bryan treaties do not provide for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. There is not even a hint of arbitration and no provision is made for settlement of any kind. They merely call for an investigation of the points at issue by a joint commission. In the language of the treaties already signed the signatory countries agree only to this: "The parties hereto agree that all questions of whatever character and nature in dispute between them shall, when diplomatic efforts fail, be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission (the composition to be agreed upon) and the contracting parties agree not to declare war or begin hostilities until such investigation is made and report submitted." Nine of these treaties have been either signed or agreed upon. Excepting the Swiss and Dutch governments they are all with the republics of Central America or the West Indies. Not until a much larger number has accumulated will the Secretary of State place them before the Senate for ratification. The feeling in the Senate just now cannot be said to be favorable to such agreements. Disinclination to ratify the treaty with Great Britain relative to arbitration of the Panama Canal tolls controversy have come over from the Taft administration.

Owing to the fact that the War Department has not yet localized the regiment stationed in Hawaii no foreign service roster for Hawaii has been prepared. The Department has decided to fix the tour of duties in Hawaii at four years at the present, but even this may be changed when final action is taken on the status of the Hawaiian regiments. It will be two years before any of the Hawaiian regiments are due under the old schedule to return to the United States, and for this reason it is not necessary for the Department to pass on the question until shortly before a regiment would come home under the old arrangement. In the meantime the tour of four years will be required in Hawaii for staff officers and the Coast Artillery. On account of the delightfulness of the climate it is not believed that Hawaii should be on the same basis as the Philippines. Even at four years a tour of duty in Hawaii is to be preferred to that in the Philippine Islands. It is contended by some members of the General Staff that the tour of duty in Hawaii should be extended beyond four years, as a great many officers would prefer to live in Hawaii rather than in some parts of the United States.

An appropriation of \$80,000,000 for naval increase was sanctioned by the Imperial Japanese Diet on Jan. 23. The government asked for \$150,000,000, and the Minister of Marine is understood to have said that with that amount Japan intended to construct a dozen Dreadnoughts. While sanctioning about half the requested sum the Diet agreed tentatively that an additional appropriation will be sanctioned when the financial condition of the country permits.



Members of societies formed for aiding the Indians would do well to ponder some of the remarks made by Dr. Parker on page 85 of his volume of "Personal Experiences among Our North American Indians," noticed last week. He says: "The present Government policy does not accomplish what ought to be done for the aborigines. The children of the civilized Indians are as a general rule not so tenderly cared for as in the olden days; and modern methods as taught to the Indian by the inferior class of white people with whom they are most likely to come in contact do not tend to improve hygienic conditions. There is no doubt about it that much of the instruction afforded would have been better withheld. The death rate among Indian children is therefore greater than it should be. \* \* \* From an outdoor life of activity with plenty of fresh game and wholesome food and clear water, with a healthful tepee for home, the change has been made to log cabins with overheated close air. Poor food with flour and salted meat of inferior quality is mostly what is found in the modern Indian home. In exchange for an active life there is much of idleness and indoor confinement. Instead of being taught how to cook good, wholesome food and to make the home healthy, happy and attractive, embroidery, poetry, music, sentimental and religious readings are given too much place. These efforts often made in so-called Indian education are certainly ill-advised. The changes made are too sudden and too radical and the result is what might be expected—very general failure." A stirring dedication to a regiment of U.S. Cavalry first catches the reader's eye on opening this very entertaining volume. Dr. Parker was formerly an acting assistant surgeon, U.S. Army, and surgeon in the U.S. Indian service. The dedication reads as follows: "To the gallant old 3d Cavalry, United States Army—a regiment which has few if any equals and no superiors in this or any other land—and to the memory of the brave troopers of the 3d with whom I had the honor to ride in the sixties on the frontier most of whom have answered the 'last call.' 'Their sabers are rust, their steeds are dust, their souls are with the saints we trust.'" There are some excellent observations on the canteen question, the author after his wide experience at Army posts on the frontier where the evil effects of excessive drinking were so often seen, advocating a properly organized canteen with beer or coffee or cocoa instead of whiskey. "Misguided methods of men preaching temperance, but lacking in manhood and good sense," he says, "have disgusted men of mettle and courage, and a cause for the betterment of mankind has suffered through such unworthy apostles. Army men are by habit called upon to depend more or less on alcohol in some form and in choosing between two evils the lesser is certainly to be recommended. War is not a Sunday school picnic, and in the stress of battle stimulants are depended upon by many. \* \* \* Total abstinence for an army is, ever has been and always will be, an utter impossibility." The book is published by the author.

The view that health is a purchasable commodity, which is held by many modern sanitarians, is borne out by the developments of the year in Manila, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Health of the Philippines. For example, the installation of artesian wells produced a definite reduction in the death rate and a great improvement in the sick rate in communities in which such water was used. The regular routine use of quinine among the inmates of the Iwahig penal colony clearly demonstrated that in spite of malaria of a most severe type being present on all sides and causing a high death rate, the inmates of the colony were as healthy as the people of New York. In Manila, although smallpox is constantly imported and formerly hundreds annually died, there was not a single death from it in the year, because the population is kept thoroughly vaccinated. Each time it has been necessary because of trouble with the reservoir to have recourse to the Mariquina river water, there has been a decided increase in the death rate, this varying from 150 to 200 deaths per month. In the year ended June 30, 1913, the health conditions in the Philippines were excellent. No serious epidemic occurred with the exception of isolated cases of plague in the city of Manila. The death rate among Government employees for the year just closed was 3.18 per thousand. After reasonable allowance for the small number of very old people in and the absence of children from the Government service, the death rate was lower than that of the civilian population of any other country. The rate per thousand among the Americans was 2.47, among the Filipinos, 3.46. Much assistance has been given to the Bureau by the Army Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases, composed of Major Percy M. Ashburn, chairman, Capt. E. B. Vedder and Lieut. E. R. Gentry. Among this board's most important investigations were those dealing with beri-beri and infantile beri-beri. One of the most satisfactory features of the year's health was the rapid decline in the death rate of Manila during the last six months of the year. The average death rate for the five previous years for that half year was 34.41; in 1913, the rate fell to 23.98. This rapid drop is attributable to no one single factor, but rather to the general sanitary improvement. Typhoid fever is widely prevalent in the islands. Among the recommendations of Director of Health Victor G. Heiser is one for a tax on polished rice in order to discourage its consumption, and thus lessen beri-beri, whose chief cause is said to be that kind of rice.

That the sailor man of the United States Navy has the best food furnished by the navies of the world was abundantly proved by Paymaster Gen. T. J. Cowie, of the Navy, at a hearing of the Naval Committee of the House, when Chairman Padgett brought up the question of the relative nutritive value of the ration of the U.S. Navy compared with that of other countries. The inquiry enabled the Paymaster General to make a very instructive tabular comparison taken from a report by Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N. "In general terms, the U.S. Navy ration seems to exceed greatly the ration of any other navy," this report said. "The nutritive ration in foreign navies is generally much narrower and in not a few there is the expedient, doubtful from a work point of view, of obtaining carbon to some extent from alcohol, even by additional allowance to the engineer force. That forms in many cases a characteristic difference in comparing the ration of our service with others. With certain limitations these contrasts can be made: The utilizable fuel value of the United States ration is 5,180 calories in the sea ration, and 5,174 for the engineer force. The nutritive ratio is 8.7 and 6.3 for the respective rations. In the British navy the

average ration has a fuel value of 3,891 and a nutritive value of 7.2, while for the engineer force the figures are respectively 4,938 and 6.6. In the French navy the average ration has a fuel value of 3,078 and a nutritive value of 3.7, while the engineer ration has respective values of 3,407 and 3.9. In Japan the average ration gives a fuel value of 3,430 and a nutritive value of 6.1, the figures on the engineer ration not being obtainable. Attention was called to the elasticity of the American ration which makes it the naval food par excellence of the entire world. It is not possible, however, to make a comparison between the cost of the Army and the Navy ration as there are such differences in requirements as to delivery, the necessity of more substantial and expensive containers and the time guarantee, and the practice of the Army of buying from local provisioners, a privilege not open to the Navy. For the edification of the committee the Paymaster General laid before the members sample bills of fare from ships and stations of the U.S. Navy.

One to whom the details of jetty control of river beds are a sealed book should read in the January-February Professional Memoirs of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., the leading paper by Capt. C. O. Sherrill, U.S.A., on the port of New Orleans, explaining how the Eads jetty system was put in for the development of harbor facilities. Numerous illustrations are given of the work in different stages, of the preparation and ballasting of the mats necessary for the jetties and how completed mats are launched. Referring to the floods with which the city is so often menaced Captain Sherrill suggests a series of waste weir spillways allowing the discharge of the excess waters into the lakes in the vicinity of New Orleans, which, he believes, would not only add much to the city's security, but would also relieve the port of the necessity of raising the wharf floor lines. A survey for such waste weirs is now in progress under the Mississippi River Commission. New Orleans has developed its terminal facilities to a point equal to that of any other large American city, but the essayist is of the opinion that ultimate results cannot be obtained until the banks are thoroughly fixed by bank protection. At present 47,170 feet out of 174,668 feet (on both sides) have been protected. There remains to be protected to give stable banks about 18,500 feet. The importance of the protection of the harbor facilities of the city is shown by the fact that not only is New Orleans the largest city on the Gulf coast, but it is the second seaboard city of the United States in the tonnage of its incoming and outgoing commerce, a fact not known to the average American.

Owing to the enterprise of Brig. Gen. E. F. Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., his headquarters will soon be supplied with the Artillery war game, as used at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. This game will prove of immense practical value to the officers of the Coast Artillery, and its construction is now well advanced, following a visit to Fort Monroe of Capt. Harry J. Watson, Coast Art., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, in company with Col. W. I. Taylor and Major W. H. Roberts, assistants to General Austin. In the construction of the game, the contours of the Connecticut shore are shown in relief with light houses, fortifications, churches and various buildings that can be seen from off shore. Then there are warships and commercial vessels, both sail and power, of various designs, which will be movable. The shore front and vessels are all drawn to scale, and in playing the game officers will have to use field glasses, as the scale is such that the shore line and vessels will be represented a number of miles away, and to pick up the vessels and shore marks will be impossible with the naked eye. Even the searchlights to be used will be reduced in scale to a certain power, and, to represent fog, General Austin will provide an arrangement of steam. The game will have to be played in the main drill hall, owing to the largeness of the platform on which it will be played. The completion of this game will mark a great advance in the instruction and New York will be the first state to have it. General Austin is to be congratulated upon his foresight in making it possible to secure it.

The Mount Washburn road in the Yellowstone Park, recently dedicated and christened the Chittenden road, in honor of Brig. Gen. Hiram M. Chittenden, C.E., U.S.A., retired, is the crowning feature of the Yellowstone Park road system. It extends from the falls of the Yellowstone at the head of the Grand Canyon, through the Dunraven Pass on the west flank of the mountain, to the vicinity of Tower Falls, on the other side at the lower end of the canyon, a distance of twenty-three miles. The road is one of great scenic attraction, but the principal feature is a loop, or side road, which departs from the main line in Dunraven Pass and ascends the south slope of the mountain by a series of remarkable zigzags and a spiral climb to the summit, descending in similar fashion the north slope and rejoining the main line four miles from the point of departure. The length of this loop is seven miles, making the total length of the Washburn division thirty miles. General Chittenden at the time of the dedication of the road was chairman of the Port Commission of Seattle, Wash. The road furnishes one of the very few opportunities in the world for ascending a great mountain in perfect safety, even by those who have not the physical endurance to make the climb in the ordinary way. It required five years to build this road and the cost was \$150,000. The work was done under the supervision of General Chittenden and mainly upon his personal selection of the route.

As a result of Secretary Daniels's recommendation that the Government should construct the armor plate for its own warships, armor plate factory bills and resolutions have been steadily pouring into Congress. First there were resolutions to investigate the feasibility of the proposition and bills to appropriate for a plant. So far, no appropriation has been voted, but note the procession of bills offering the ideal site for an armor plant. Adopt them all, and soon the Secretary will have not only the perplexing question of how to reduce the number of navy yards, but also how to dispose of useless or unprofitable armor plants. In H.R. 9187 and 12313 Philadelphia asks for the government armor plant; in H.R. 9276 Baltimore reaches out for it; in H.R. 9660 Richmond begs to be heard; H.R. 9765 presents the claims of Camden, N.J.; H.R. 9818 asks for a board to investigate Steubenville, Ohio; H.R. 9823, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; H.R.

10087, Parkersburg, W. Va.; H.R. 10524, Moundsville, W. Va.; H.R. 10725, New London, Conn.; H.R. 11285, Evansville, Ind.; H.R. 11294, Paducah, Ky.; H.R. 11752, Huntington, W. Va.; H.R. 12052, Savannah, Ga.; H.R. 12241, Wheeling, W. Va.; H.R. 12467, Fayette county, Pa.; H. Res. 306, Rock Island, Ill. So far the Senate has but one bill on this subject, Ashland, Ky., asking consideration through S. 3762.

In the Memoirs of Li Hung Chang, written after the Chinese-Japanese war, page 100, appears the following sage remark, which we commend to the attention of some of our contemporaries: "The enemies at Peking, getting their tips of thought from some of my enemies abroad, have asserted that because I urged China to make preparations for war—which is as likely to happen to any country as a Yunnan dam is to give way before its flood of waters—I invited the hostility of the foreigners, especially of Japan. Such reasoning is worthy only of a slut puppy! If a bank builds iron doors, or a pawnshop puts bars upon its windows, may we say that these are invitations to strong fists and hard faces to break it? Do we rail at a man who, having a house full of jade ornaments and rich pottery, causes strong shutters to be placed over his windows so that he may close them at night? If a man stand at the edge of his rice field, cudgel in hand, while a caravan is passing, do we claim that his attitude is one of invitation to enter and destroy? Or rather do we not commend him as one who is ready to defend his fields that they be not destroyed?"

Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., retired, writes enthusiastically in the Chicago Record-Herald of the prospects of success for the scheme to erect at Gettysburg a great peace monument. The agitation for such a shaft began at the reunion of the Federals and Confederates last July at Gettysburg, and has now reached the proportions of a country-wide movement. The Gettysburg Peace Memorial Association, which has been formed to further the plan, has Hilary A. Herbert, a former Confederate officer, and Secretary of the Navy under President Grover Cleveland, as its president. The secretary is Gen. C. Irvine Walker, of Summerville, S.C., who as head of the United Confederate Veterans, worked so hard for the success of the Gettysburg reunion. The treasurer is Gen. John H. Leathers, of Louisville, Ky. The intention is to seek government aid for building the monument, and through the efforts of Colonel Cowan, who is serving his second term as president of the Army of the Potomac Association, a bill has been introduced in Congress and referred to the Library Committee providing for an appropriation of \$500,000 to defray the cost of the shaft.

The effect of bilge keels on the speed of vessels has always been an interesting subject for marine engineers. Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., in a recent address before naval architects said: "A United States battleship some time ago was tried with bilge keels. The bilge keels were afterward removed and the ship was tried over the same course, same displacement, same conditions as nearly as possible, and the ship took materially more power for a given speed with the bilge keels off—it was a matter of fully 100 horsepower—and although the experiments were not of a high order of accuracy there was no doubt there was more power taken when the bilge keels were off. That was something of a puzzle, but the answer is comparatively simple: the vessel did not steer nearly so well with the bilge keels removed, and in running a trial, in trying to keep the ship to a straight course, they use more helm with the bilge keels off than with the bilge keels on. It takes only a very few degrees of helm to make a very decided drag on the vessel and increase the resistance."

Capt. Charles de Bremond, commanding Battery A, Field Artillery, of Roswell, N.M., writes: "Hope to see before long the National Guard have a regular standing. Here in New Mexico our men do not ask and do not discuss the Pay bill. What they wish for is to be recognized, and to know that in case of emergency they would be called out at once. We have a good battery of Artillery, good drivers, good first class gunners—and give a world of our time to practice and drill, outdoors; start firing one mile outside of town, with 100,000 square miles of the most beautiful drill ground on earth. Smallest town in United States with a battery of Field Artillery; 126 enlisted men, and the support of every man in the community." A similar spirit shown in every community in the land would solve the question of national defense. Thus far Roswell, N.M., appears to be the banner town.

The Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 23 sent the following radiogram to Rear Admiral Cowles, U.S.N.: "Radio, San Diego, Cal. For Rear Admiral Cowles, flag officer, Pittsburgh. Upon the occasion of your detachment from present duties and your orders to the command of the important station in Asiatic waters the Department wishes to assure you of its appreciation of your able and discreet management of affairs on the west coast of Mexico."

The destruction by fire at the Cramp shipyards of the models of vessels of the U.S. Navy shows the importance of the recommendation by the Board of Inspectors for Shore Stations that a storehouse for Navy models should be erected at the Washington Navy Yard. The building should be fireproof, and little consideration appears to have been shown heretofore to the preservation of these important plans and models.

From Paris a correspondent writes: "I have been a reader of the JOURNAL for over thirty-three years and would be all at sea without it. My friends whom I have met here abroad in the last year and a half who have not had the foresight to have their JOURNALS sent to them have fallen on my copies like hungry wolves on a juicy lamb."

The allotment by the War Department of \$3,500 for the purchase of the Ehrhardt limber and caisson of the latest type will give an opportunity for valuable comparison with other types of field pieces.



## FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill, H.R. 12235, reported to the House on Jan. 23, carries the items noted below. In the first column will be found the amount voted in the last bill:

	Appropriations for 1914.	Recommended for 1915.
<b>Fortifications and other works of defense.</b>		
Gun and mortar batteries.....	\$100,000	\$250,000
Modernizing older emplacements.....	25,000	(1)
Fire-control stations, construction.....		25,000
Coast Artillery instruction.....		50,000
Power and light plants.....	100,000	100,000
Searchlights for harbors.....	100,000	
Land for sites.....	200,000	(2)
Protection and repair of fortifications.....	5,000	5,000
Plans for fortifications.....	40,000	40,000
Tools, supplies, etc., and plants.....		25,000
Sea walls and embankments.....	30,000	20,000
Torpedo defense structures.....		
Mining casemates, cable galleries, etc.....	180,000	130,000
Fire-control stations, operation.....		
<b>Total, fortifications and other works of defense.....</b>	<b>\$820,000</b>	<b>\$645,000</b>
<b>Armament of fortifications.</b>		
Mountain, field, and siege cannon:		
Purchase, equipment, etc.....	\$450,000	\$450,000
Ammunition for.....	900,000	900,000
Seacoast cannon:		
Purchase, etc.....	128,000	\$336,800
Ammunition for.....	140,000	140,000
Subcaliber guns, seacoast artillery, ammunition.....	425,000	425,000
Mobile artillery, maintenance.....	45,000	45,000
Subcaliber guns, mountain, field, and siege artillery, ammunition.....	130,000	130,000
3.2-inch batteries, alteration, sights, etc.....	175,000	175,000
Seacoast artillery, maintenance.....	300,000	300,000
<b>Total, armament fortifications.....</b>	<b>\$2,693,000</b>	<b>\$2,901,800</b>
<b>Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.</b>		
Current expenses.....	56,200	56,200
Expenses of officers and pay of drafts-men.....	18,700	18,700
<b>Total, Sandy Hook Proving Ground.....</b>	<b>74,900</b>	<b>74,900</b>
<b>Submarine mines.</b>		
Submarine mines and appliances.....	50,000	100,000
Submarine mine matériel.....	68,000	68,000
<b>Total submarine mines.....</b>	<b>118,000</b>	<b>168,000</b>
<b>Fortifications in insular possessions.</b>		
Seacoast batteries, construction of:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	70,000	
Philippine Islands.....	700,000	300,000
Light and power plants:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	34,469	
Philippine Islands.....		
Searchlights for important harbors:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	10,800	
Philippine Islands.....	20,600	
Protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	500	500
Philippine Islands.....	8,000	
Torpedo structures, preservation and repair of:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	500	500
Philippine Islands.....	750	750
Tools, supplies, etc., light and power plants:		
Hawaiian Islands.....	750	750
Philippine Islands.....	3,000	3,000
Land defenses, Hawaiian Islands.....		457,000
Reserve equipment:		
Hawaiian Islands.....		
Philippine Islands.....		
Mining casemates, cable galleries, etc.....	50,000	
Fire-control installations, operation, etc.....	15,000	10,000
Seacoast cannon:		
Purchase, etc.....	71,400	100,000
Ammunition for.....	400,000	400,000
Seacoast artillery:		
Alteration and maintenance.....	36,319	35,000
Installation, supervision of.....	4,100	500
Submarine mines:		
Purchase of.....	68,662	
Matériel, maintenance of.....	7,500	7,500
Fire-control stations, construction, etc.....		55,000
<b>Total fortifications in insular possessions.....</b>	<b>\$1,502,350</b>	<b>\$1,370,500</b>
<b>Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.....</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Grand total, fortifications.....</b>	<b>\$5,218,250</b>	<b>\$5,175,200</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reappropriation of \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations for protecting defenses of Pensacola, Fla.

<sup>2</sup> Reappropriation of \$165,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations for protecting defenses of Pensacola, Fla.

<sup>3</sup> In addition to this sum authority was given to contract for the further amount of \$300,000.

<sup>4</sup> In addition to this sum authority is recommended to contract for the amount of \$300,000.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT.

The House Committee on Appropriations in a report on the Fortifications Appropriation bill call attention to the fact that by the enlargement of the capacity of Rock Island Arsenal and the lessening of the work of other arsenals on small arms the Government is now in a position to manufacture practically all the material and ammunition for seacoast cannon and field artillery at a saving of from seventeen to forty per cent. of the manufacturer's price. This is the result of the policy inaugurated some time since and carried on as rapidly as the capacity of the arsenals and the facts touching the cost of manufacture and purchase seem to warrant.

The bill provides: "Of each of the sums appropriated by this act, after deducting any amounts required to meet obligations authorized in previous acts to be entered into by contract, not more than ten per centum may be used to purchase not exceeding ten per centum in quantity or value of any article or material herein appropriated for that can be manufactured at the arsenals of the Ordnance Department, except when contract costs are less than arsenal manufacturing costs."

A saving of \$1,000,000 upon a \$12,000,000 total of material is claimed as the result of an investment of \$250,000 in improvements at Rock Island. On ammunition there is approximately a saving of thirty-nine per cent., according to the committee, and twenty-five per cent. on armor-piercing projectiles. On \$13,000,000 to be expended on mobile artillery ammunition and \$19,700,000 for guns (the amounts carried in the Army and Fortifications bills) it is expected to save \$5,376,500. The estimate for armor-piercing projectiles that will complete the prescribed allowance is \$5,000,000. The committee say:

"It is very proper that in this statement reference should be made to the unusual skill and efficiency of the Chief of the Ordnance Department and the men under

him whereby the great saving of cost in manufacture has been made possible. The policy of manufacturing practically all the powder needed will, as indicated, be continued. Powder for the Army, now manufactured at the Picatinny Arsenal, is costing the Government forty cents per pound, whereas a few years ago, prior to the placing of a limitation upon the price, the Government was paying for this character of powder sixty-seven cents a pound and is now paying for such powder for the Navy fifty-three cents a pound. The only new project entered upon in this bill is that touching the land defense of the Hawaiian Islands, for which an appropriation of \$457,000 is proposed to begin the engineering work in connection with such defense. The total cost of this project it is estimated will amount to \$586,000. Your committee felt constrained to recommend such appropriations, due to an appreciation of the tremendous importance of the Hawaiian Islands from a military and naval standpoint, coupled with the fact that we have already expended approximately \$12,000,000 in seacoast defenses and for the making of a naval base at Pearl Harbor, and that not to authorize the expenditure of this additional sum in protecting from land attack these defenses seemed to be for the committee to take a position that could in no way be justified."

## APPROPRIATIONS PAST AND PRESENT.

The committee in their report present an interesting statement of the history of the work on our fortifications since the scheme of the Endicott board and that of the later Taft board was adopted. The appropriations during the twenty-six fiscal years, 1889-1914, aggregate \$170,161,324.37 including maintenance; of this \$19,614,264 was for the insular possessions, for which a total of \$30,177,536.71 is estimated; and \$27,768,807.63 was for guns, powder and gun carriage factories, the manufacture of mountain, field guns and ammunition therefore, and sundries. The appropriation for new armament and installation amounts to \$87,740,124.95; for reserve ammunition \$15,112,885.98; maintenance, repairs and alterations \$14,745,070.12; seacoast target practice ammunition \$5,264,058; Field Artillery material \$5,562,200. For submarine mines in the insular possessions \$42,122.88 has been expended. It is estimated that the cost of the seacoast defenses, when completed, will amount to \$159,982,534.43, of which sum \$122,812,548.86 has been appropriated. The amount appropriated by this bill (H.R. 12235) is \$5,175,200; this is \$43,050 less than last year and \$3,949,199.49 less than the estimates submitted. There are re-appropriations amounting to \$265,000 and advance contracts to the amount of \$600,000 are authorized. The following statement shows the funds that it is estimated by the War Department will be necessary for the completion of the various projects heretofore outlined:

<b>For construction of emplacements, Continental</b>	
United States.....	\$7,053,000.00
Sites for defenses.....	\$1,484,650.00
Electrical installations.....	\$4,400,333.00
Searchlights.....	\$2,436,600.00
Sea walls.....	\$1,623,800.00
Submarine mine structures.....	\$ 379,659.00
Fire-control.....	\$4,302,499.00
Guns and carriages.....	\$5,276,900.00
Battle ammunition.....	\$6,859,925.04
Submarine mines.....	\$1,237,775.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$35,055,141.04</b>
Alteration.—Modernizing emplacements.....	\$1,041,933.34
Alteration of armament.....	\$2,116,904.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,158,843.34</b>

In addition to the above it is estimated that there will be annually required \$1,000,000 for maintenance, repair, and minor alterations, and \$425,000 for target practice.

<b>For construction of emplacements, insular possessions</b>	
Electrical installation.....	\$ 232,059.00
Searchlights.....	\$ 348,000.00
Submarine mine structures.....	\$ 244,000.00
Fire-control.....	\$ 550,000.00
Guns and carriages.....	\$1,946,950.00
Battle ammunition.....	\$3,794,071.33
Submarine mines.....	\$ 253,488.00
Land defense of Oahu.....	\$ 586,000.00
Reserve equipment, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands.....	\$ 300,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$10,597,568.83</b>

For Field Artillery material and ammunition for the Militia there will be required a total of \$16,005,371.50 to be carried in the Army bill. The estimates for the Panama Canal are carried in the Sundry Civil bill.

## OUR GUNS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

Our honorable legislators appear to be very properly concerned as to the number of field guns we have in our possession for public defense, and are somewhat perplexed to determine what the number really is from the statements in official reports and in the hearings before the House Committee on Appropriations on the Fortification and Appropriation bills. General Wood stated that we are attempting to accumulate a total of 1,292 guns of various caliber for the Field Artillery, which is essential for an Army of 500,000 men, plus 100,000 tactical and other troops. This is the minimum estimate as to the number of men the Department considers it safe to adopt as necessary to raise in the early stages of war with a first class Power. At the end of the Civil War we had in round numbers 1,800 guns. The present estimate is 3.16 guns for every 1,000 men of the Infantry and Cavalry actually in service, and this is lower than the estimate of any other Power. We have built and under contract in round numbers 753 guns, leaving 539 guns still to be built. We have now in the hands of the Regulars 144 guns and in stock for the Regulars and Volunteers 309. Of the 753 guns referred to above, 453 are for the Regulars and Volunteers and 300 for the Militia. The Regulars and Volunteers will need 143 more (according to General Crozier, 144 or 36 batteries).

"We have," said General Wood, "been for years without any adequate equipment. Last year we put the matter frankly before the committee; but, as you know, the appropriation was cut tremendously. This year we feel that it is absolutely essential to bring our guns and ammunition up to such a standpoint as to make us reasonably ready for trouble."

Mr. Sherley: "Why is it you have 309 reserve and only 144 for the Regulars?"

General Wood: "We have not the guns because we have not the necessary number of batteries to take our Regular Army into the field. If we went into the field to-morrow we should have to immediately organize five regiments of Field Artillery right off the reel in order to get two regiments of Artillery for each of our three Infantry divisions, and one each for our Cavalry divisions, and one regiment of Heavy Field Artillery. We have now in the hands of the Militia 236 guns, and will

need for the Militia 696 guns, with sixty-four guns in reserve."

General Crozier: "We are asking this year in the Army bill for twelve batteries out of ninety-nine batteries which are still estimated to be needed. We have enough ammunition for the guns now in the hands of the Regulars—196 guns—estimated at 1,856 rounds per gun. We are short of ammunition for 156 guns, and have not a round for any Militia or Volunteer batteries going with any force other than the Regular Army. Until you increase the allowance of available ammunition you have not 532 efficient guns."

General Crozier stated in reply to a question that they fired some guns over a thousand times without erosion and no interference with accuracy.

Mr. Sherley: "I want to ascertain whether or not there is any ammunition to be obtained on the open market for mobile artillery."

General Crozier: "No, sir; none; not any anywhere."

Mr. Sherley: "Nowhere?"

General Crozier: "No, sir; and there never is. You always have to order what you want, and it never is made until it is ordered."

Mr. Sherley: "For instance, in recent wars in other countries—"

General Crozier: "I was referring to the United States—"

Mr. Sherley: "For instance, in the Balkan war was there on hand for the various armies contending there the supply of ammunition that they actually used in that conflict, or did they have to buy ammunition in the open market?"

General Crozier: "They had it largely on hand. I do not think they would have been able to buy any ammunition."

Mr. Sherley: "Is that the situation in Mexico?"

General Crozier: "Yes, sir; there is no ammunition in Mexico that can be bought from dealers in ammunition."

Mr. Sherley: "I do not mean ammunition that can actually be bought in Mexico."

General Crozier: "No, sir; nowhere in the world—"

Mr. Sherley: "Nowhere in the world?"

General Crozier: "No, sir; unless they could get it from some governmental supply that they could have turned over to them."

Mr. Sherley: "Then, if I correctly understand you, there is actually no available supply of ammunition for mobile artillery anywhere that can be purchased?"

General Crozier: "Nowhere in the world."

## PROGRESS OF DEFENSIVE FORTIFICATION.

General Wood reported that the fortifications of this country are largely concluded. The only important fortifications under consideration are those of San Pedro Harbor and Cape Henry. The work on the Panama Canal Zone is being very rapidly pushed forward. The fortifications in the Hawaiian Islands are reaching the state of completion, as are the fortifications at the mouth of Manila Bay. The fortifications in the Hawaiian Islands have been contracted so as to defend a restricted area with the force available. The guns have been practically all taken from the defenses of the United States. It is a very strong line, but, like all natural lines, it requires a considerable amount of work. The question of providing four mortars on Caballo Island, P.I., is the only one requiring further estimates. "There has been no recommendation made for putting in these mortars as yet, and I do not think any will be made at present," said General Wood. There has been nothing recommended for Alaska and there has been no study of Alaska in the last two years. No approved project for the defense of Guam has been submitted. Progress at Chesapeake Bay is waiting condemnation proceedings, as the owners of the land required have their heads in the clouds. Eight companies of Coast Artillery have been sent to the Hawaiian Islands and two to Panama from the original allotment to the Coast Artillery considered only sufficient for the United States. Mr. Sherley suggested that as Congress didn't propose to increase the Army and peculiarly train men who are needed for the Coast Artillery it might be well to have a larger preponderance of the standing Army in Coast Artillery service.

General Wood reported that he was trying to condense the military posts in every way, and could do so if allowed to have his own way instead of being thwarted by the interest of localities.

General Weaver reported that we have eight mine planters altogether, four on the Atlantic, two on the Pacific and two in the Philippines. With the completion of some work still to be done on the two 6-inch rifles the batteries in the Hawaiian Islands are practically completed, also in the Philippines, with the exception of some work on one of the mortar batteries and some construction work. Nothing has been done about the provision the Army was to make for the Navy on the island of Corregidor in connection with coal and oil.

The Chief Signal Officer, General Scriven, reported the value of the entire cable plant installed by the United States as \$2,581,270.70.

General Crozier saw no reason to discard any part of the Infantry equipment, but the old saddle, of which there is a considerable supply on hand, is not as good for the back of the horse as the new saddle, and it would pay to change it. He described the constant struggle, those using Army equipment always wanting the best and the supply departments always endeavoring to bring their estimates within the economical ideas of Congress. He said: "I have been struggling for years to keep new equipment out of the hands of Infantry in time of peace, and I have kept most of it out so far. I don't know how long I shall be able to do that." Very few materials have been bought abroad—never purely because of the cheaper price. General Crozier described the ammunition battery as really a part of an ammunition train, carrying ammunition not with the battery, but back in the line of supplies. It has one spare gun.

## IMPORTANCE OF HAWAII.

General Wood showed the importance of defending on the island of Oahu, H.T., the base chosen by the Navy, and also the labor and expense of the necessary fortification undertaken by the Army. This has become additionally important because of the defense of the Panama Canal. An enemy attacking either the Pacific coast or the Panama Canal will have to leave the islands in his rear. He said: "I doubt if any well considered hostile expedition would venture to assume such a risk, as it would necessitate the movement of troops and supplies of all kinds through waters in which we would hold a strongly fortified base, giving adequate protection to our ships and so situated as to give an opportunity to make sudden and unexpected attacks upon an enemy's line of communication, jeopardizing the transport of men and supplies. It would also mean that in case of any disaster on our coast he would have between him and



his own ports a strongly defended rendezvous for our own Navy, from which he would be liable to attack. In other words, the holding of this strong place as a fortified naval base would necessitate, in all probability, operations looking to its reduction and occupation prior to extensive operations against the American coast or the Panama Canal region."

General Crozier made the following statement: "For the land defense of a portion of the island of Hawaii immediately in the rear of Honolulu and for Corregidor Island in the Philippines we found it advisable to transfer certain guns and carriages with their ammunition which we already had on hand in the United States. There were some 6,000 guns, 5-inch guns, 4.7-inch guns and some 6-inch guns, and the corresponding ammunition. Now it has been the practice of the committee specifically to authorize everything that is to be used for the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands except mobile material which accompanies troops. This is a class of material which does not accompany troops and which will be in fixed emplacement, and therefore the authorization of Congress should be obtained."

General Wood said: "The Navy, after a very careful consideration of the whole situation, decided to establish at Pearl Harbor a naval base of very considerable importance. The task of securely defending this naval base against any raiding attack or attacking force which might result from operations following temporarily the loss of sea control on the Pacific necessitated in the case of the Army a system of fortifications which have been roughly outlined to you in previous preliminary talks. These fortifications include seacoast defenses and a very strong line of land defense."

Chairman Fitzgerald said: "General Wood, my recollection is that you explained last year that in the general plans for the defense of Hawaii there were certain troops always intended to be held in readiness at San Francisco?"

"That is exactly the point," replied General Wood. "The idea was to hold a large part of the garrison at San Francisco and possibly at other Pacific coast points, but principally at San Francisco, with the idea of sending them over in time of threatened war, but that plan, in view of developments of a possible hostile naval strength in the Pacific, soon came to be regarded as absolutely unsound. It meant the shipment of troops across 2,000 miles of sea under conditions which if they preceded hostilities would certainly precipitate them. Such a movement of troops could not have been mistaken as anything other than an act preliminary of war on our part, and if an enemy was really contemplating an attack he would attack before these troops could be moved."

The defense of the Island of Oahu contemplates a total of 15,065 enlisted men and 505 officers of all arms and corps. The present garrison is three regiments of Infantry, one Cavalry, one Field Artillery, eight companies Coast Artillery Corps, company of Engineers and Signal Corps and detachment of Medical Corps. It is proposed to double the number of Infantry and Coast Artillery. This force would be desirable and proper for the protection of the Pacific coast, aside from the Panama Canal. The guns in Hawaii are mostly guns bought from Great Britain during the war with Spain, which are not the best type for seacoast defense, but would do for land defense, as their range is superior to anything that would probably be brought against them."

Mr. Fitzgerald suggested that the duplication of units by the co-operation of the War and Navy Departments might be eliminated. In many places a large part of the facilities for the Army would be very accessible to the Navy. General Wood saw no objection to this, but thought that Congress would be required to act to bring about such a unification. Mr. Fitzgerald suggested that Congress might take the attitude that they would not appropriate until such a plan was worked out. A joint board or some other machinery could be utilized to determine what both Services required. Mr. Fitzgerald said: "It does not make any difference whether these facilities are provided for the Army or Navy, although the Army ought to be better equipped for handling them, but if they should determine that the needs of the two Services require this plant let us furnish it. The Navy Department gets an appropriation for barracks for marines down in the Canal Zone, where there is just about as much necessity for it as there is for a herd of white elephants. They put the barracks there upon the idea that it would be the basis of operations through Central America. Now they have no necessity for a hospital there." Secretary Garrison replied that Secretary Daniels had decided not to use the appropriation he had for a hospital at Panama. Secretary Garrison pointed out the legal reasons that would prevent the unification desired. The unification might be applied to such matters as storerooms, hospitals and other things which would occur to anybody's mind as being proper subjects of mutual use."

#### A GALLANT RESCUE.

The memoir of the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., vice admiral of the British navy, whose life covered the period 1778-1839, by his grandson the Very Rev. Edward Clarence Paget, D.D., dean of Calgary, Canada, has especial interest to all lovers of the heroic because of the relation of the facts concerning the memorable rescue by Sir Charles of a French ship of the line which was in danger of complete destruction on a lee shore in a furious storm. This feat became the subject of one of the most stirring of all marine paintings, that by the renowned maritime artist, John Christian Schetky, successively marine painter to George IV., William IV. and Queen Victoria. The title of the painting is "A Gallant Rescue." The exploit occurred during the war between England and France, during the time, 1803-1805, that Sir Charles was in command of the frigate *Endymion*. It was not only one of the most remarkable displays of seamanship in the history of navigation, but also a splendid exhibition of that chivalry of the sea for which naval men have so often been distinguished. It is needless to say that there were croakers who criticized Sir Charles for having saved a ship and crew of an enemy. Sir Charles, who was then a captain, when cruising in the *Endymion* on the coast of Spain, saw a French ship of the line in imminent danger, embayed among rocks on a lee shore, with bowsprit and foremast gone and riding by a stream cable, her only remaining one. Though it was blowing a gale, Captain Paget bore down to the assistance of his enemy, dropped his sheet anchor on the Frenchman's bow, buoyed the cable, and veered it across his hawser. This the disabled ship succeeded in getting in, and thus 700 lives were saved from destruction.

After this chivalrous action, the *Endymion*, being

herself in great peril, hauled to the wind, let go her bow anchor, clubhaunched, and stood safely off shore on the other tack. The picture of this achievement inspired Sir Edward Arnold to write a spirited poem on the subject. The difficulty sometimes in a skeptical age of establishing the accomplishment of a thing, although it was done in the presence of hundreds of eyewitnesses, is shown by the fact that this deed has been challenged as inherently improbable by no less a writer than the biographer of Sir Charles Paget in the Dictionary of Naval Biography. The reasons for his doubting the account are the inherent improbability of the captain of a British frigate flying in the teeth of his instructions "to burn, sink, or destroy the enemy's ships," and the inability to find any record of this feat in the log of the *Endymion* or in any other document. The writer of this latest memoir meets the first objection with the tendency in the old sailing ship days among naval officers to cut red tape, as in the case of Nelson, who put his blind eye to the glass so that he could not see the signal to cease firing. This disregard of instructions would also account for the non-appearance of any record in the log or official reports. Dean Paget then proceeds to give his proofs of the truth of his tale of intrepidity and magnanimity. This memoir, which is illustrated with several portraits and pictures of the rescue, is from the press of Longmans, Green and Company, London and New York.

#### THE FILIPINOS AND THE MOROS.

General Pershing in his annual report, recently noticed here, makes it plain that the acceptance of the Mohammedan religion by the Moros has been only a form. "When the Moros embraced Mohammedanism in the fourteenth century," says this report of the Moro Governor, "they adopted only those tenets that would least interfere with their primitive customs. They accepted a few convenient dogmas and became but partial imitators of the forms of that religion. The Moros do not wholly acknowledge the established church and cannot in any sense be called true believers. Their Mohammedanism is really only skin deep, but it is strong enough to hold them in opposition to any other form of control." As to the necessity of American control General Pershing has most decided opinions. He asserts that "peace in the Moro Province can be maintained only by a continuance of American control." While the criminal element among the Moros has strongly opposed law and order, the Moros in general fully accept and recognize American rule. That they must prefer it to any form of Filipino domination is manifest from his further explanation of the reasons for the Moro detestation of Filipino rule.

"The Spaniards and the Filipinos fought the Moro to enforce Christianity as against Mohammedanism, and the suggestion of Filipino rule carries with it the idea of religious warfare. Under the Americans religious wars have been discontinued. The Moro has not been molested in the exercise of his religion. Irresponsible Filipino agitators from time to time have favored Filipino government for the Moro Province. Only a very small percentage of even the Filipino people of this province themselves desire a government administered by the class of Filipinos who would rule. They recall too vividly the outrages perpetrated by Filipino officials during their short period of control immediately preceding American occupation of this island. The Moros oppose such control to a man. The Filipinos constitute only sixteen per cent. of the population of the province, and the vast hordes of Moros and pagans, outnumbering the Filipinos several times over, would never submit to the Christian Filipino as an overlord, nor could the latter ever forcibly thrust his rule upon them. Although these people have always lived as neighbors, they have never mingled and know practically nothing of each other. It is rare to find a Filipino who speaks Moro or vice versa. The natural feeling between the Moro and the Filipino is one of antipathy and hatred founded upon religious and racial strife extending over hundreds of years. The Filipino regards the Moro as a barbarian or a savage, while the Moro thinks the Filipino an inferior, fit only to be his slave. They are in no sense brothers, but irreconcilable strangers and enemies in every sense. The actual relations are such that any attempt at Filipino government would lead only to rebellion and disaster."

"Other things being equal, the Filipinos would be found no match for the Moros. They have neither the cunning, the fanatical courage, nor the morale. With modern arms and average training, the Moro soldier would excel any other native in the islands. He is absolutely fearless, and once committed to combat he counts death as a mere incident. It matters not how he is armed, he goes directly at his adversary. The terrorizing effect of the charging Moro fanatic with flashing steel, closing in hand-to-hand death struggle, is more than the average Filipino is able to withstand. The Moro would no doubt make short work of local Filipino government. So bitter is his hatred of the Filipino that he would probably carry on the contest to the point of his own success or to his own extermination."

The contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from the beginning of the troubles with the Jolo Moros over the disbandment order, that what the natives were fighting for was not independence, but the right to plunder and murder, is fully sustained in this report. Referring to the Mount Bagsak affair General Pershing says: "The most sincere endeavor was made to persuade the leaders of the outlaws to fulfill their promises to disarm. Efforts did not cease until the outlaw conferees openly declared that they would never lay down their arms. The only principle for which they fought was the right to pillage and murder without molestation from the government."

Discussing broadly the future form of government for the Moros, General Pershing warns against putting control of the province into the hands of any elective authority. He urges that "no change in the original law be made that would place the province in the hands of men with political fortunes depending upon influence or sway over the semi-barbarous pagan or the fanatical Moro. The principles upon which the present government is founded are sound, and the time is far distant when they may be altered with safety. No form of representative government yet tried in the Philippines or elsewhere could possibly succeed in this province, with its teeming thousands of uncivilized Malays who have no conception of such a government. If we are honestly to carry out in the Moro Province our obligations to the heterogeneous tribes who have yielded to our authority and who expect us to guide them to something better, then the province, enlarged to include the entire island of Mindanao, should be governed and controlled perma-

nently by American officials and under American sovereignty."

#### SAILORS FOR WELFARE SECRETARIES.

To those who have felt some alarm at the prospects of friction involved in the placing of chaplains and "welfare secretaries" upon the same ships of the United States Navy, perhaps the most interesting thing at the hearing by the House Naval Committee on Jan. 20 on the increase in the chaplain corps, was the suggestion of Bishop William Lawrence, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Massachusetts, that the young ministers already acquainted with welfare work as pastors be appointed chaplains with the privilege of selecting capable men from the crews to do what would be expected of welfare secretaries. "I do not see," said the Bishop, "how on a ship you are going to have a welfare secretary who, in a way, shall be under the chaplain, and at the same time under the captain without friction. A clergyman who has had five or seven years' experience in the ministry is spending a great deal of his time in welfare work. Most young men who have been in the ministry from five to eight years are welfare experts to a certain extent. Such could, with the permission of the captain, select one, two or three of the best men on the ship, marines or sailors, and could train them to be the best social workers for the Navy you can find. There you would have a system, there you would have discipline. Let us have social workers on board ship by all means, but social workers in harmony with the conditions of the Navy. My daughter is in correspondence with sailors of the U.S. Navy all round the world. They are intelligent, a self-respecting, a good lot of men. From that body of men you can get welfare secretaries in touch with the men, who to my mind are infinitely superior to the skilled land secretary and you have not the religious question to rise up in the appointment." The same view of the capability of men of the crew to make competent welfare secretaries was expressed by the Rev. Lewis J. O'Hern, C.S.P., representing the Roman Catholic Church, at the hearing. He said he could not see how otherwise friction between chaplain and welfare secretary could be avoided; besides the plan would save the Navy the expense incidental to bringing to ships outside men to do that secretarial work. Asked by Mr. Brown whether he believed the chaplains could get the men already in the Service to do good work, Father O'Hern said he had no doubt of it.

Bishop Lawrence submitted the bill approved by the denominations for the increase in chaplains. It provides for one chaplain for every one thousand of personnel, including the Marine Corps, midshipmen, apprentice seamen and naval prisoners; that the original appointments be made only to the grade of acting chaplains, and that after three years of sea service acting chaplains shall pass examinations to determine their fitness to receive a commission in the Navy as chaplains; that the number of acting chaplains shall never exceed fifty; that the acting chaplains failing to pass examinations for promotion shall be honorably discharged. Coming to the question of rank, the bill provides that ten per cent. of the authorized chaplains shall have the rank of captain, twenty per cent. that of commander, thirty per cent., lieutenant commander, and forty per cent., lieutenant, all acting chaplains to have the rank of lieutenants, junior grade. This rank would carry all the same pay, allowances and opportunities as are accorded to other officers of the Navy of the same rank. Furthermore, it is provided that not more than seven chaplains shall be appointed in any one year. Bishop Lawrence in advocating the bill said he did not know one first-rate man in the Episcopal ministry of Massachusetts who would take a chaplaincy in the Navy under present conditions. He said he would leave to the men of the Navy to say whether it would be preferable to have a minister aboard ship called chaplain or by some other title. The prelate said he would not argue that all chaplains should have the rank of captain; all he thought necessary was the certainty of promotion. If the Department should choose to put a chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant on a ship, all well and good. Father O'Hern in his testimony dwelt on the spread of socialistic ideas in the Navy and said that one of the best ways to fight this tendency was through the religious teachings on board ship in respect to patriotism, and hence the Navy would gain more in the end than it would lose, by the increased cost. Giving data of church populations in the United States, Father O'Hern maintained that as the Catholics have forty-one per cent. of all they should have 9.9 of the present twenty-three chaplains whereas they have only six, while the Episcopalians have an excess of 4.24. The priest did not believe that Protestants would refuse to worship with a Catholic chaplain or Catholics with a Protestant on board ship. Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., explained that the bill introduced by Bishop Lawrence was the work of ten years of thought and had the approval of the highest men of the Navy. The provision for acting chaplains he considered vital to chaplain life in the Navy, for at present there is no way to determine the fitness of a chaplain for sea duty. Work on land and sea differ so much that a man who is a shining success on land may prove a complete failure on a ship. The chaplain asks for no favors, said Chaplain Bayard, but he demands there shall be no discrimination against him. The difficulty of getting good men as chaplains now was shown at the time of the last Presbyterian vacancy. Out of a personnel of 12,000 clergymen of that denomination not one could be persuaded to take the vacant position.

#### "THE SPIRIT OF WEST POINT."

Capt. Edmund L. Daley, C.E., U.S.A., wrote of "The Spirit of West Point" in the Christmas issue of *The Monitor*, the official organ of the Catholic archdiocese of San Francisco. He says, in part: "Above all, the purpose of West Point is character building. It is in this matter of producing in the cadet the moral fiber considered requisite in an officer and a gentleman that West Point is truly great. The Military Academy is more truly national and more really democratic than any other large school in the country. Young men come from every walk and station in life. They are turned out at the end of four years just as democratic, with a patriotism which is national and not local, the members of an aristocracy to which the passwords are Truth, Honor, Duty, Country. All enter with equal opportunity. From the instant that the cadet reports, until he graduates, resigns, or is dismissed, he stands on an equal footing with every other member of his class, be he President's son or son of a laborer. Birth, social position, wealth or influence or the lack of them will not avail or retard him in any way in attaining the coveted diploma. The



impossible and the unfit are gradually weeded out. The remainder are forged and tempered to the 'Spirit of West Point' and graduated with the brand of the nation's approval. The three fundamentals are thoroughness, concentration and accuracy.

"Rigid as are the mental and physical requirements, the requirements as to honor are pre-eminent. The lie is not tolerated. Physical and moral courage are demanded of every man. Few there are who leave the Academy with the seal of her approval who in after life disobey the honorable impulses which the 'Spirit of West Point' compels. West Point demands of her sons an intelligent patriotism, not the jingoistic, fire-eating, devil-may-care brand, but the inspiring, soul-stirring, convincing patriotism of a Washington, of a Grant, yes of a Lee and a Jackson. West Point demands of her sons instant obedience to the dictates of duty and an ever ready willingness to dare anything, to attempt anything and to accomplish all things that may bring glory to the Military Academy and to country. The Academy is a guarantee of peace. The West Pointer is not a lover of war. The more closely he studies military history the more convinced he becomes that his great fellow-graduate, Sherman, told only half the story when he said 'War is Hell.' But the graduate of West Point does appreciate that a people can be military without being warlike. He warns his countrymen against the dangers of effeminacy and the cowardly subordination of the national honor to the demoralizing cant of the peace-at-any-price advocates."

#### AN EFFECTIVE REPLY.

Rear Admiral William W. Kimball, U.S.N., contributes an effective reply to a flamboyant article by Hon. Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, on "The Day of International Peace." We quote some of the Admiral's telling points:

"Had he (Senator Burton) applied the lessons brought out by his own array of facts, he would have shown most conclusively that the great fault of the past has been in not maintaining navies to keep peace, and that the immediate need of the future is for those same navies. He might have shown that the first real effective check on the horrible slaughter of war was made by the Greek fleet at Salamis, without which the continuance of slaughter of men would have been enormously greater. The check would have come much sooner and would have been much more effective had the Greek oratorical demagogues of the times been less successful in their little navy advocacy. In later times, history shows, the wholesale slaughter of Europeans was stayed by the European fleet at Lepanto.

"The Napoleonic wars, with the accompanying slaughter of men, existed, as such, because the little-navy men in Great Britain prevented the sending to Nelson in the Mediterranean the dozen frigates he so pathetically begged for at the time of the French expedition to Egypt. Had those frigates been attached to Nelson's fleet they would surely have found the French expedition en route to Aboukir Bay, Napoleon would have been captured and there would have been no Napoleonic wars. Without these frigates for search work, Nelson came within a thirty-minute time limit of capturing Napoleon. At Trafalgar, Nelson's fleet put the one great check on Napoleon's schemes for the conquest of Europe and India.

"Had the allies had a clear idea of the uses of a navy, Napoleon could never have left Elba and the military stupidity of the hundred days with the accompanying killing of men would never have been.

"Our own Civil War," says Mr. Burton, 'contributed approximately 800,000 men to this tragic census.' At the very least 700,000 of these lives were dead waste, even if we grant that that most stupendous stupidity of modern times, our own Civil War, could not have been altogether prevented. One per cent. of the money since paid, for pensions alone, on account of that war, invested in the Navy in the fifties, would have produced a force ample for holding all the ports and coasts of the Confederacy and for preventing the continuance of the war after the first year.

"The total appropriations," says Mr. Burton, 'of this country for the Navy during the fifteen years since the war with Spain have amounted to \$1,600,000,000. Do the people of the United States realize that this is approximately \$700,000,000 more than enough to liquidate our entire national debt? Do the people of the United States, we might respond, realize that this big sum is the merest bagatelle compared with the billions on billions that have been utterly wasted and lost through failure to make economic naval appropriations? And do the people of the United States realize that they pay for their Navy rather less than forty-five per cent. of the Internal Revenue collected on spirits and tobacco?

"Meantime," the argument runs, 'think of the paid idleness on board these ships, from highest to lowest rank, and the pension prospect—and contemplate also the frightful waste of coal gorged by these Leviathans of the sea.' Mr. F. W. Taylor, the best known expert in the development of efficiency in the world, states that when he investigated Navy methods he found that more work and more efficient work per capita from the highest to the lowest rank was accomplished aboard a United States battleship than in any other known place where labor was employed, and that in a battleship was to be found the greatest known concentration of mechanical and chemical power controlled by man.

"At least seven-eighths of these young, strong and vigorous men were killed in our own Civil War, simply and solely because the little-navy men had their way in Pierce's and Buchanan's administrations. 'It was this terrible and growing burden of the armaments of the nations of the world,' he continues, 'that inspired the first Hague Conference in 1899.' Yet at the second Hague Conference in 1907 the European Powers flatly refused to discuss or consider the limitation of armament, in spite of the beautiful fight to have those matters discussed made by Gen. Horace Porter, president of the Navy League.

"And meanwhile the High Court of Arbitral Justice, so beautifully arranged for at the last Peace Conference at The Hague, has never been organized, while The Hague Court of Arbitration finds less and less work to do and sees the peace conventions signed at The Hague utterly disregarded by all the signatories, as was the case when Article 2 of the convention signed at the Second Hague Conference was violated by Italy in her method of beginning war against Turkey.

"In 1812 we tried to conquest Canada, in 1848 we conquered Mexico and held her territory by right of conquest. In 1866 we conquered the Confederacy and re-established our hold on her territory by right of conquest. As we have never had any ambition for conquest, but have been making conquests right along, it is quite possible that cruel fate will again make us a conquering nation and force us to again hold conquered territory.

"How absurd," says the Senator, 'the talk of our becoming peacemakers by building a Navy! Great Britain

starts in as a peacemaker and has a navy sufficient to quell disorder anywhere in the world, to make disorderly people behave themselves; but Germany thinks that is not enough. She must be a peacemaker, more than Great Britain. France comes into the list, and she must be a peacemaker. This competition in armed peacemaking is a spectacle in the eyes of the world.' A spectacle in which the whole reasoning world sees Great Britain's economic common sense and only available method for keeping herself out of European wars, ever since the Crimea and for maintaining her rights to her colonies without having to fight for them. This is the spectacle of peace keeping, the primary reason of being of a navy, and not peacemaking, which is the secondary reason. The peacemaking function of a navy after war is initiated consists in preventing the continuance of the war by naval force as has been the case in most wars from the time of the battle of Salamis through that of Trafalgar to that of Tsushima.

"We have practically done that several times during the life of our young nation, not from altruistic motives, but from those of false economy, and each time have suffered awful losses in blood, and misery and money as the price of disarming. In all the muddle of talk over disarming, one salient and axiomatic fact is always apparent, that logically there can be no rational halfway between adequate armament and disarmament, no logical ground for such naval force as we now provide, too small for economic prevention of war, and far too expensive for a decoration. Which shall it be, an adequate Navy or disarmament? We may work for either, we really cannot have both, because they are really different things. And we ought not to work for the halfway kind of naval prevention of war that we now have because of such is neither the kingdom of fish, flesh, nor good red herring."

#### THE FRANCO-GERMAN EQUILIBRIUM.

[FROM OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.]

That the best insurance against war resides, not in desire for peace, however genuine, but solely in efficient armaments, France has found out, very much to her cost, during the last decade. Since 1905, when under the influence of pacifist politicians, foreign alike to common sense and to the lessons of history, she was foolish enough to reduce her standing army and disturb to her detriment the balance of military power, she was threatened with war four times and had to pay for her unreadiness by humiliating concessions and loss of prestige. She only narrowly avoided a repetition of the 1870 disasters, as the amazing fact has just been revealed in the Chamber that, at the time of the Kaiser's intervention in the Moroccan affair, there were barely 700 rounds available per each army gun! A piece of criminal neglect with which the admirably efficient Intelligence Department of Berlin was, of course, well acquainted.

Thus, the military inferiority of France was a standing danger to European peace. This the republic has at last realized. A vigorous effort has been made, and is being continued, to restore the necessary equilibrium as against Germany. Not only have deficiencies in the general organization for war, ammunition supply and fortifications been made good, but a return to the three-year military service has been decided, 1,500,000,000 francs assigned to the army in the 1914 estimates, and important reinforcements sent to the frontier, where Germany no longer possesses any numerical superiority.

A few months ago, from the Belgian to the Swiss frontier, there were only three French corps facing six German, and the Fatherland was, consequently, judged by experts to be in a position to secure decisive initial successes against France, by means of a sudden attack (attaque brusquée). With a view to warding off a danger of that sort, the Paris War Office have created a new army corps (21st at Epinal), together with many new garrison centers, with the result that, at the present moment, five French corps, viz, 2d, 6th, 7th, 20th and 21st, comprising twenty-three infantry brigades on a war footing (6,400 strong), are confronting six German corps, namely II., XIV., XVI., XV., VIII., XXI., comprising twenty-four brigades, also at war strength and ready to take the field without waiting for reservists. In truth, the Germans preserve yet a slight advantage for number of field and machine guns, and a superiority of some importance for siege matériel (105, 150, 210 mil. ordnance and heavy mortars). German frontier troops, that include a good percentage of veterans, may also claim superior quality, especially when is considered the great number of untrained conscripts of twenty and twenty-one years of age who have just been versed into the French frontier garrisons (57,000 from Paris alone). The inferiority of France in these respects, however, is more than made up by the formidable armament of the ever increasing camps retranchés of Verdun, Toul, Epinal and Belfort, which would serve as points d'appui to the Gallic "troupes de couverture." Therefore, something like complete equilibrium has been established on the Vosges frontier.

#### FRENCH NAVY NOTES.

The French naval situation is rapidly improving, as the twofold result of a substantial increase in the naval expenditure and of a more efficient administration of the maritime affairs. After dropping behind the United States and even Japan, the great European republic has regained the third rank behind England and Germany if we consider the number of Dreadnoughts either in hand or in service. By the end of 1913, France will array eighteen all-big-gun ships from 18,000 to 25,300 tons, against fourteen for the U.S.A. fleet and twelve for Japan; thus a substantial superiority, though slightly depreciated by the heavier calibers and larger size of American and Japanese super-Dreadnoughts.

It is the intention of the Paris Admiralty to commence four new ships on Jan. 1, 1915, to be completed by December, 1917. These future super-Dreadnoughts are to have a displacement of just over 28,900 tons and to carry sixteen guns of 13.4-inch in four quadruple turrets, though it is possible a quadruple turret will be replaced by two twin turrets. The disposition of the quadruple turrets as in the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, so as to obtain an end-on fire of eight guns, has been recommended. This armament of sixteen weapons of 13.4-inch bore the Paris Conseil Supérieur has deemed superior to one of eight or even ten guns as in the British Warspites and Royal Sovereigns. The reasons for this preference are worth noting. They are similar to the considerations that caused the U.S.A. admiralty to increase the number of 14-inch guns in their latest ships, instead of having recourse to higher calibers.

Gun power resides in perforation and volume of fire. In what concerns the first point, French gunnery specialists are of opinion that the limitations of range finders, together with ordinary weather conditions, re-

duce practical battle range to under 10,000 meters. Now, at that distance, guns of 13.4-inch bore and about 600 kilos shells, easily penetrate 12-inch plates of the best steel, and even against plates of greater thickness which cover a very limited area in the latest super-Dreadnoughts, their smashing power would be sure to have some effect at extreme range. Moreover, at distances over 10,000 meters especially, the number of hits is far more important than the caliber of the guns which effect the hitting, as experiments in the Jena have shown.

Therefore, the superior penetration of 15-inch weapons was thought not to be worth the reduction in the rate of fire, as well as in the number of guns carried in a given displacement, which their adoption would have entailed; and our future battleships, to be named Tourville, Duquesne, Lyon and Lille, which will mount sixteen cannon of 13.4-inch and launch broadside some thirty rounds per minute, are held to be greater fighting units at all the battle ranges than the British Warspites and Italian Dandolo that carry eight guns of 15-inch and only fire twelve or fourteen rounds per minute.

J. B. G.

#### MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The twenty-second annual report of the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical School, of which Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., is chairman, covering the operations of the school year of 1913, says the nautical school has experienced an unusually successful year, and the work was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at present. There has been an increase in the number of applications received, and the school has been filled to the limit imposed by the equipment.

The vessel at the disposal of the school is the U.S.S. Ranger. The report in dealing with the necessity of training men to be officers in the merchant marine says: "The necessity for a larger number of competent American merchant marine officers was clearly manifested during the past year when the new law, requiring vessels, propelled by machinery, of one thousand gross tons or more to carry a third officer, went into effect. American ship owners were in many instances unable to obtain a full complement of officers. Not for fifty years have conditions been so favorable for the restoration of our mercantile marine as they are to-day, and the mariner's vocation, with its healthy outdoor life, its scientific requirements, and its good income and certain promotion, is proving attractive to many young men of the state as it did in the earlier history of the country. Nautical education is being maintained at the highest efficiency in the great maritime countries of Europe. Germany has recently added another large ship to its fleet of nautical training ships; and now provides elementary instruction in internal combustion motors.

"Many of the graduates of the school nineteen or twenty years of age are entirely qualified to accept positions as third officers or as third assistant engineers, but they are barred from doing so by the laws governing the steamboat inspection service, requiring that all applicants for a license must be twenty-one years of age. The number of licensed junior officers is entirely inadequate to meet the large demand which exists at the present time. The situation, which is giving ship owners much concern, will be relieved very materially if graduates of the three nautical schools located at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, who have reached the age of nineteen years, and have had one year's actual experience in the merchant marine, are allowed to present themselves for examination, and, if found qualified in every respect, granted a license as third officer or third assistant engineer covering vessels of 3,000 or 3,500 tons. Such an amendment of the steamboat inspection laws is approved by ship owners, marine superintendents, and many other men familiar with the shipping industry."

The report of Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., superintendent of the school, is published, in which the details of the summer cruise and the instruction is given and a register of graduates, etc. The officers and instructors in addition to Commander Atwater are the following: Executive officer, Lieut. Alfred H. Miles, U.S.N.; chief engineer, Mach. John O'Neill, U.S.N.; navigator, A. Russell Cushing (graduate M.N.S.); watch officer, Chief Bsn. Henry Hudson, U.S.N.; medical officer, Gardner N. Cobb, M.D.; paymaster and captain's clerk, Theodore C. Howe, U.S.N.; instructor in electricity, Frank L. Downey (graduate M.N.S.); instructor in mathematics, Albert L. Ware, jr. (graduate M.N.S.).

From 1893 to 1913, inclusive, 642 cadets have graduated, 281 in the seaman's class, and 361 in the engineer class. Many of these are officers in the merchant marine and some are in the Revenue Cutter Service and the Navy.

#### PLEA FOR NON-COMS. ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Tientsin, China, Dec. 16, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The editor of a British paper in this port said last week, that he is impressed with the spirit of "give and take," or fair play, he finds in associating with Americans. Will not some Congressman or brother of high degree who sees these lines, come to the help of the non-commissioned officers in the foreign service?

Our medical officers and our Congressmen conclude that three years is long enough to serve in our foreign possessions. Officers are then exchanged with others of equal rank in the homeland without reduction or loss of file; but we have several hundred of the most worthy and efficient men in the Service, who must either endure for many years the debilitation and harshness of strange climates, with the risk of being sent home in a coffin, or be reduced from the grade of high ranking sergeants to that of private, without hope of again attaining their present status.

Many of these men have families; and when I consider the high grade of the married men of the regiment, I could wish they were all married instead of so few of them. One of these worthy men has three members of his family now sick, but he cannot transfer to another climate, and go home, without losing a rank he has held for thirteen years. Meanwhile, there are scores of men of the same rank in the States who would jump at the chance of an exchange with him. What is to hinder the same plan of exchange as exists respecting the officers, being extended to the non-commissioned officers?

Several of these men have talked to me and asked the same question in the same injured tone, "Cannot something be done to make it possible for us to return to the States at the end of our enlistment?" I have tried to assure them that the matter will be speedily adjusted, and have eagerly scanned the service papers to find



some promise of it being made right at this session of Congress, but have yet seen nothing on the subject.

At this post alone are the following sergeants, besides a long list of corporals, from two battalions and headquarters: Regimental sergeant major has held his present position since 1903; commissary sergeant since 1901; Q.M. sergeant, 1905; battalion sergeants in regiment, 1903, 1904, 1909; color sergeants since 1902 and 1908; since: One, 1898; one, 1899; one, 1901; one, 1902; three, 1905; three, 1906; two, 1907; three, 1908; six, 1909; chief musician since 1901. Sergeants in same rank one, 1910; eleven, 1911; sixteen, 1912. The worried condition of the minds of these men is my excuse for writing this letter in hopes that the matter may be attended to at this session of Congress. For the welfare of the Service,

JOSEPH CLEMENS, Chaplain, 15th Inf.

[We would call attention to the fact that the question of duration of foreign tours has not been a matter of Congressional action, but is under War Department control, and the Department, as noted in recent issues of this paper, is now evolving a plan for the exchange of stations of non-coms. on foreign service with others at home, a plan that will not require Congressional endorsement.—EDITOR.]

#### MEXICAN REFUGEES AT FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 23, 1914.

The prisoners of the defeated Mexican federal army and a number of refugees who crossed the Rio Grande into the United States at the battle of Ojinaga arrived at this post on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week from Marfa, Texas. The trip from Presidio was made overland, and it took nearly five days to march the seventy miles over the rough country. At Marfa they were entrained for this post, where they will be kept under guard indefinitely. The 20th Infantry, which is in command of Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, and which, as its members thought, was safely in camp in El Paso for the winter, moved its camp to this post last week and set up not only its own camp, but also that to be occupied by the Mexicans. The 20th is camped on the site occupied last year by the 22d Infantry, north of the stables. The Mexican camp is not far distant and is laid out with military precision in forty camp streets. At the junction of every four streets a mess hall has been erected where the Mexicans will receive their food. A stockade enforced by a high barbed wire fence will encircle the camp, making escape almost impossible should it be attempted. There will be an exchange and a commodious bathhouse inside the stockade for the use of the prisoners.

Never in the days of America has such a sight been seen as that of the ragged, unkempt, famished but relieved remnant of a fighting force of an army. The procession from the train to the camp site occupied several hours and was a motley array; most of the soldiers were in parts of uniforms, many in the dress of the Mexican peon with the high straw hat. The women and children accompanying the prisoners presented a most pitiable sight, for many were but barely covered with the rags which were their all. The women are the commissary department of the Mexican army, following along like stolid beasts of burden. The soldier is paid a few centavos a day, with which the women purchase the necessary food, cook it and do most of the work about the camp. Many had their small children strapped to their backs and their feet were cut and bruised from the journey from Ojinaga, for the most of them, women and children, were barefooted. As rapidly as the prisoners reached the camp from the train they were assigned to places and as soon as possible were given food, which they devoured. Then the soldiers were put to work assisting in getting the camp in strict sanitary condition, sawing wood and many other things. The fifty federal prisoners, formerly held at this post, who constituted the neutral guard that accompanied the Spanish refugees to this point from Chihuahua, assisted in preparing the camp site for their Mexican brethren and have been paid fifty cents per day by the United States Government. This work has been in charge of Lieut. A. E. Ahrends.

Preparing the camp site in such a short time was a huge task and Colonel Perkins and his staff of officers and men of the 20th Infantry and also those of the 15th Cavalry whose assistance is deserving of praise; and the handling of the situation at Presidio and Marfa by Major Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., and his assistants is also highly commended. The appreciation of the Mexican generals with the prisoners of the great kindness shown them is seemingly heartfelt. With the prisoners are Gen. Salvador Mercado, commander-in-chief of the federal army of the north; Generals Aduna, Romero, Landa and Castro. With General Mercado are his wife and children, and all are closely guarded by soldiers of the 20th Infantry. No one is allowed to enter the camp without a written permit from Colonel Perkins, and a dead line of twenty-five feet or more is being maintained about the stockade.

Capt. William E. Hunt, depot quartermaster in El Paso, received two cars of tent, bedding and other supplies from Omaha and St. Louis on Wednesday and yet more are to come until every man, woman and child is gotten under cover. Thursday the Mexican Consul in El Paso paid off the federales and the money received enabled them to buy some clothing. The soldiers of the Mexican federal government and the Constitutional forces will be kept in separate parts of the camp, as the feeling between them is very great, and the American officers consider this simply a precautionary measure to prevent trouble. When it was first learned that the War Department had decided to send the prisoners to this post the city council of El Paso made a protest against it, but they were assured by General Scott that they need have no cause for alarm. The fear of a contagion, which was the predominant one, was unfounded, as the Army physicians were amply able to handle and disease situation. Yesterday two cases of smallpox were discovered and also scarlet fever and typhoid. The problem presented to the officers in command of the situation here is a serious one indeed, mostly owing to the presence of the women and children. There are 1,067 women and more than 300 children, many in such tatters that through the assistance of Miss Grace Logan, of El Paso, an emergency call was made through the schools and church societies to the women of El Paso, who responded in two days' time with more than 2,000 garments and shoes. This situation will no doubt later be handled by the Red Cross, as both humanity and modesty demand that these poor, suffering creatures be clothed. Food, of course, the United States Government is providing. How long they will be kept here is a matter of much conjecture among all concerned.

#### SECOND DIVISION POLO.

Texas City, Texas, Jan. 26, 1914.

Soon after the 2d Division was organized a polo association was formed, with Major Gen. William H. Carter, the division commander, as president. Practice was begun at a very early date at Texas City, and many games have been played, including handicap tournaments and a championship tournament without handicap. The latter was recently played, seven teams having entered the tournament. Four of these teams were from the Infantry regiments. This is the first time in the history of polo in our Army that Infantry regiments have taken part as organizations. The recent tournament was played on the new polo field prepared on the prairie, used for field problems, west of camp. This tournament was without handicap and was played at the special request of the division commander, with the understanding that no possible discredit could attach to the Infantry teams, which were in a bad way for ponies. Absence of authority to issue forage for polo ponies restrained a good many officers from participating and reduced the number of Infantry regimental teams.

At the conclusion the following is the order of the teams: No. 1, 4th Field Artillery; No. 2, 6th Cavalry; No. 3, Freebooters; No. 4, 18th Infantry; No. 5, 23d Infantry; No. 6, 26th Infantry; No. 7, 27th Infantry. The 4th Field Artillery won every game played; the 6th Cavalry lost one. Some very excellent polo was played during the tournament and the games were witnessed by enthusiastic admirers of the sport, which included many of the ladies with the Army at Texas City and from Galveston.

The president of the polo association, General Carter, undertook the arrangements for the cups and individual trophies, with the result that his friends and acquaintances supplied a sufficient number to give a cup to the 4th Field Artillery, one to the 18th Infantry as the winning Infantry team, and individual prizes to the members of the first three teams. These individual trophies consisted of a polo saddle, bridle, wrist watches and a varied assortment of thermos bottles and carafes.

The value of the games in connection with the School of Equestrianism for Infantry officers which is being conducted in the 2d Division by one of the recent graduates of the Mounted Service School has been made apparent, and with little encouragement a large proportion of Infantry officers of the 2d Division will be qualified in horsemanship to a far greater degree than would be the case if left to individual effort. All this redounds to the ultimate good of the Service. Many of the young officers had had little or no practice at polo prior to joining the 2d Division, and it was necessary to take great precautions for fear of fouling.

The very careful attention given to the instructions and the excellence of some of the leaders in polo among the older players have enabled the division to go through nearly a year of practice without any one of the players being seriously injured. As a matter of fact, more serious injuries have occurred through falling over tent pins in the dark than have occurred on the polo field, and if this record can be maintained there is no reason why continued success should not attend the pursuit of this very excellent instruction as a means of inducing bold horsemanship.

#### INCREASE THE PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Philippine Scouts should be increased by organizing, say, 12,000 native troops as provided for in Act of Feb. 2, 1901, into regiments, appointing the colonels to command them from the senior majors of the Army, and the lieutenant colonels from the junior majors of the Army, said appointment or detail to be for four years; and appointing the majors, captains and first lieutenants from the Scouts, for four years, and the second lieutenants from worthy non-commissioned officers of the Army or Scouts, who have had not less than two years' service and are not over thirty-five years of age. It is further suggested that an adjutant general be detailed with rank of colonel or lieutenant colonel for four years in charge of scout affairs in the Philippines with a captain of scouts as his assistant.

Now if 12,000 native troops were organized as above suggested there would be 120 companies (100 men each) or ten regiments, 1,200 men each, the cost to organize and maintain 12,000 native troops would be about the cost of maintaining 5,000 American troops, as the Scouts are only paid one-half the pay of an American soldier; besides this the ration and clothing allowances are less, and the Scouts are not allowed continuous service pay. This would also save the Government the enormous expense of transporting six regiments of American troops to the Philippines and returning them every two years.

We have at present fifty-two companies of Philippine Scouts (5,000) well trained and equipped the same as the American soldier. Have they not accomplished more, made more noted captures, and been the target for more hostile bullets than any like number of American soldiers, since they were first organized? Then why not organize them and put them on some status and reward their officers who brought them up to the standard by providing some law for retirement and promotion. As the law stands now the officers have nothing whatever to look forward to except to complete thirty years' service and then apply to some generous colonel to re-enlist or enlist in his regiment and retire as an enlisted man at any enlisted rank he can procure. Besides this when a scout officer reaches the rank of captain he has gone just as high in his organization as he can possibly go. This to young scout officers, no matter how deserving, is not very encouraging. Have the Scouts proven a success in the work they were organized to do? Have they not done more? If they have not, then I say disband them.

The above suggestion of reorganization of the Scouts would create in the new organization vacancies as follows: Ten colonels to be appointed or detailed for four years from the senior majors of the Army with rank and pay of colonels; ten lieutenant colonels, to be appointed or detailed for four years from the junior majors of the Army, with rank and pay of lieutenant colonels; thirty majors, twenty to be appointed or detailed from the captains of the Army until such time as in the opinion of the President scout officers are qualified to command battalions, and that ten majors be appointed from scout officers who have had not less than four years' experience as company commander; 150 captains to be appointed from the scout officers who have had five years' experience as commissioned officers; 150 first lieutenants; 150 second lieutenants, to be appointed for four years from worthy non-commissioned officers of the Army or Scouts who have had not less than two years' service and not over thirty-five years of age. In case there are not enough scout officers to fill the requirement, I would

suggest that the captains and first lieutenants be appointed from first and second lieutenants of the Army until they become qualified to be promoted captains and first lieutenants.

The above should meet with the approval of the Army in general, and it would be a saving to the Government of over \$1,500,000 annually, to say nothing of the enormous expense of transporting a like number of American troops to the Philippines, service pay, retirement, etc. Congress has already authorized the organizing of 12,000 Philippine Scouts, and now we only have to make a law by which they can be organized into regiments with their colonels, majors, etc. Let a war come and I don't think that we will find anyone who will then complain about the cost of these native troops, for I think you will find them on the firing line.

OBSERVER.

#### POSITION OF THE SOLDIER.

Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 13, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In looking over some copies of "Tactics" which I have, I was struck with the similarity of the "Position of the soldier," as shown in the earliest I have, "Simes, Military Guide, 1764," and the U.S. Regulation of 1891. Simes reads as follows:

To stand straight and firm upon his legs, heels close. Head turned to the right. Toes a little turned out. The belly drawn in a little, but without constraint; the breast a little projected. Shoulders square to the front and kept back; the right hand hanging straight down the side, with the palm close to the thigh; the left elbow not to be turned out from the body.

Steuben's, taken bodily from the above, differs only in placing the heels two inches apart, which in my humble opinion was a wise move. The tactics gotten out by the Scott Board closes the heels again and turns the head straight to the front.

Infantry Drill Regulations, U.S.A., of 1891, reads:

Heels on the same line, and as near each other as the conformation of the man permits. Feet turned out equally and forming with each other an angle of about sixty degrees. Knees straight, without stiffness. Body erect on the hips, inclining a little forward; shoulders square and falling equally. Arms and hands hanging naturally, back of the hands outward; little fingers opposite the seams of the trousers; elbows near the body. Head erect and square to the front; chin slightly drawn in, without constraint; eyes straight to the front.

Outside of the fact that Simes draws in the belly, and Regulations of 1891 the chin (both without constraint), they are similar. It may be of interest to some Army officers, relatives of Generals Kenly and Babcock, to know that the Steuben's Tactics that I have bears the autograph of John R. Kenly, and the "Hardees" that of O. E. Babcock, cadet, U.S.M.A., June, 1860.

JOHN C. STILES.

John R. Kenly was a brevet major general of Volunteers and died Dec. 20, 1891. O. E. Babcock was a major of Engineers, U.S.A., and a brevet brigadier general of Volunteers. He was drowned June 2, 1884.

In the Infantry Drill Regulations (1911), now in force the position of the soldier differs little from the above. It reads:

Heels on the same line and as near each other as the conformation of the man permits. Feet turned out equally and forming an angle of about forty-five degrees. Knees straight without stiffness. Hips level and drawn back slightly; body erect and resting equally on hips; chest lifted and arched; shoulders square and falling equally. Arms and hands hanging naturally, thumb along the seam of the trousers. Head erect and squarely to the front, chin drawn in so that the axis of the head and neck is vertical; eyes straight to the front. Weight of the body resting equally upon the heels and balls of the feet.

#### BAYONET INSTRUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the report of the Chief of Staff we find the statement that instruction in bayonet fencing continues to be unsatisfactory. With the present matériel and the general scheme of instruction followed it is believed this will continue. Personally, I believe we lay too much stress on elaborate footwork and the development of the individual fencer, without considering combined work.

Instruction in shock tactics for Infantry should manifestly go hand in hand with the more important fire training. Troops must be led with the idea of ultimately closing with the enemy and clinching the victory with the bayonet that their fire has won. They must feel that victory is certain if they can get to close quarters, but they must nevertheless realize that they must advance methodically and regularly as a result of their fire efficiency, and avoid such disastrous repulses as the British suffered in South Africa, due to their over-eagerness for shock tactics and lack of fire preparation.

The present fencing rifle is almost universally condemned. In my company a rifle or bayonet was broken every day or so, until only a few were serviceable. To remedy this some hickory was purchased, sawed into lengths corresponding to the rifle with bayonet attached, and the company artificer finished them, padding the point. They have had three months' hard usage now, and not one has been damaged.

Being convinced that individuals on the battlefield would rarely fight in the elaborate manner generally taught, I have tried to secure combined results. In this company we had sixteen defensive fencing sets. Two squads were therefore lined up against each other about 100 yards apart and ordered to charge. The result contained much instruction, but very little fencing. This method, varied with individual instruction, has been followed almost daily for two months, and a marked improvement is apparent. Team work has developed to a certain extent, and the men, while taught individual methods, are also learning combined tactics. To carry out this plan successfully some minor changes were made. To distinguish opposing sides eight masks were painted white. The men themselves must largely decide when they are put out. They usually do so very fairly. On being put out each man must throw down his rifle to leave his adversary free to turn on another enemy. The fight, as a rule, is over in a few minutes.

If the above methods could be carried further, that is to where one company could attack another, the results should be most instructive, but lack of equipment has prevented this being attempted.

ALLEN J. GREER, Capt., 16th Inf.



When a formidable force of Haytian revolutionists marched on Port au Prince Jan. 27 from St. Marc President Michel Oreste and his wife fled and took refuge on board the German cruiser Vineta. Fighting had begun in the city at one o'clock p.m. Jan. 27, and bluejackets from the U.S.S. Montana, Comdr. L. M. Nulton, and the German warship Vineta had been landed. The arrival of the Montana and the Vineta has relieved the danger in Port au Prince so far as foreign residents are concerned. The legations are now under guard. The U.S.S. South Carolina, Capt. Robert L. Russell, left Guantanamo Jan. 27 for Port au Prince, to reinforce the Montana, which is a torpedo practice vessel. Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, in a wireless report stated that the President of Hayti had abdicated, leaving no government, and that Capt. Robert L. Russell, of the South Carolina, upon assuming command of the American naval forces at Port au Prince will act in his discretion to protect the lives and property of foreigners. The revolutionists are now completely successful. A committee of safety has been appointed by the diplomatic representatives to control the situation in Port au Prince, and, with the assistance of the American and German sailors, the town was being patrolled and kept quiet. The Navy Department is in receipt of a cablegram from Captain Russell, Jan. 29, through Admiral Badger, that anxiety is entertained by the people of Hayti because of the former President resigning office and leaving no established government. There are several candidates for the Presidency. Captain Russell has sent a medical officer to our legation and augmented the number of men ashore by landing 120 marines to co-operate with the 150 officers and men previously landed by the Montana. It is not necessary that any additional men should be landed now, the cable says.

At its recent session in Washington, the National Militia Board recommended that Circular No. 2, Division of Militia Affairs, be amended to read that in computing the minimum number of men prescribed for a company in field service all the enlisted men present for duty shall be counted without respect to whether they have had previous service as a condition for the receipt of pay. This circular, it will be remembered, created quite a sensation throughout the Militia as some organizations were in the habit of enlisting men just before going to camp in order to comply with the regulations under the Dick law. As a result many of the companies went to camps of instruction with too large a proportion of recruits. The inspector-instructors have reported from time to time that such organizations were not prepared to receive the instruction given in the camps. To provide against this Circular No. 2 was issued. It was represented to the Militia Board by some of the officers of the National Guard that the camps were used as an incentive to recruiting. While they admitted that some of the organizations were not very well prepared to receive instruction they contended that it was impossible to maintain the Guard at its minimum strength if they were not allowed to enlist new men just before going into camp. The proposed amendment to the circular has been disapproved by the Division of Militia Affairs. In a report to the Department it is stated that it is a waste of money to send companies composed largely of recruits to a camp of instruction.

A report of a very successful flight by Lieut. J. E. Carberry, 6th Inf., has been received at the War Department. According to the official records Lieutenant Carberry left North Island, Cal., at 8:31 a.m. Jan. 12, and arrived at Venice at 10:29 a.m., covering the distance of 120 miles in little less than four hours. The officer flew at an average altitude of 2,500 feet until he reached San Joaquin Hill, a distance of about seventy miles north of San Diego, when it became necessary to climb to about 4,000 feet to avoid a forced landing among the canyons and arroyos of that region. As he passed over the different points he took a record of his trip, showing speeds of from 66 to 77 miles per hour. Noting that he still had an hour's gas he abandoned his original intention of sailing to San Pedro and headed for Santa Monica. Not having any map of the region beyond Santa Monica he picked out a large ploughed field east of Venice and made a fast landing. He was compelled to use a great deal of power in making a landing and slid over a slight bank into a pole, striking the upper leading edge of a panel near the engine section. By telephoning to Los Angeles he secured the service of a constructor and made the necessary repairs to his machine. He had intended to fly over the Cahuanga Pass into the San Bernardino valley, but a heavy mist over the Santa Monica range prevented it. Turning at Cienega near Los Angeles he reached San Diego after a flight of two hours and thirty-six minutes, at 3:49 p.m.

The Signal Corps of the U.S. Army has developed a radio cart outfit with a range of about one hundred miles. It has the same running gear as the real cart of a field telegraph company. The jointed pole of the outfit will extend about sixty feet in the air and from it communications can be maintained between divisions of a field army. If the Army on the border had four or five of these radio outfits it could maintain wireless telegraphy communications between all of its organizations. In connection with other improvements of the radio equipment of the Signal Corps a new manual is being prepared for the Corps. Pay stations on transports and Army stations will be established by which passengers on the transports will be able to send personal messages to the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines, while the transports are at sea. Pay stations will also be maintained in Alaska. The signal book is also being revised. The most important change will be the adoption of the hand flag for semaphore signaling. This will be the same system that is now employed in the Navy and will be used in inter-regimental communication.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N.Y., is about to celebrate its ninetieth birthday, and the alumni of this oldest of the technical schools propose that one of the features of this anniversary shall take the form of a tribute to the engineering profession. With this in view a dinner will be held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York city, on Feb. 6, at which the guests of honor will be the presidents of the American Society of Civil

Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and other distinguished engineers and representative men identified with engineering development. The addresses will be by men of national reputation, who can speak with authority upon the value of engineering service and upon the opportunities, responsibilities and obligations of engineers in this era of progress and development. The chairman of the dinner committee is Hon. William H. Wiley, head of the well known firm of publishers of scientific books.

A bill introduced on Jan. 29 by Senator Bryan, of Florida, provides that four vice admirals shall be appointed by the President within one year after its passage and that two more shall be appointed as soon thereafter as possible. Only officers who have served in the grade of rear admiral in command of a fleet, squadron, division or other command afloat, and who are on the active list of the line, are to be eligible under the bill for appointment as vice admiral. The bill further provides that vice admirals shall be ordered to duty as commanders-in-chief of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets, and to such other duties as the Secretary of the Navy may direct. Any officer carrying the grade of rear admiral as an extra number shall cease to be an extra number when appointed a vice admiral. The bill fixes the pay of vice admirals at \$11,000 a year when on sea duty or on duty beyond continental United States, and when not on such duty the pay will be that of a rear admiral of the upper nine.

The French government has authorized the United States to send five officers of the Army to that country to study the various features of its army. One officer will be attached to a cavalry regiment, two to field artillery, one to infantry, one to the School of Intendence and one will be authorized to attend the French War College. The officer to attend the War College will be selected by the War Department from those who are in France at present, extending his detail one year. The other officers to be detailed for this service will be selected from a list of those recommended by the colonels of the regiments because of their efficiency records and their ability to speak French. Officers will be expected to go to France by July 1 and join the French regiments to which they are assigned by Sept. 1. The period between July 1 and Sept. 1 will be allowed for the purpose of giving the officers an opportunity to brush up their French.

According to the new method approved by the Secretary of War of paying retired officers of the Army some 1,030 of the individual vouchers in duplicate required each month under the previous system will be eliminated, and under the new system no action on the part of the retired officers will be necessary in order to enable them to draw their pay. They can, if they so desire, have their pay deposited to their credit with the bank, as their application once filed will answer all the purposes of the printed form of endorsement now borne on the individual pay account. Under the new system all retired officers, except those who reside in the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, will be paid at Washington by the depot quartermaster, unless they are on active duty. The new method of paying retired officers was adopted on the recommendation of Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Chief of the Quartermaster Corps.

The Government Commission of Fine Arts, which was appointed to study the question of beautifying the Panama Canal, in its official report to Congress has made only one specific proposal. This is for a memorial record of the building of the canal in the form of an impressive inscription upon a monument surface on the east wall at the point of the deepest cut, 492 feet, at the continental divide. This monument should be about 100 feet in height and somewhat wider, according to the report, and should be severely simple in design. The possibility of marking the highest point of canal excavation on Gold Hill immediately above the proposed inscription with some form of monument also is suggested. The report is signed by Daniel C. Grench, the sculptor, and Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape gardener, who caution against further ornamentation in view of the canal's chief feature being that of utility rather than adornment.

Professors G. J. Fieberger and E. R. Stuart, of the United States Military Academy faculty have been ordered to the War Department to assist in a reorganization and re-arrangement of the courses in the Service Schools. At present the courses of study at the schools at Fort Leavenworth and the War College overlap, and are not altogether in harmony with the work done at West Point. The War College has been working on the question for some time, and its recommendations are being submitted to the members of the West Point faculty. Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, 21st Inf., will be ordered to Fort Leavenworth to review the recommendations of the War Department. He is regarded as especially qualified to report on the proposed changes on account of his past service at Fort Leavenworth.

The present prospects are that there will not be over seventy vacancies in the Army when the next class graduates from West Point. The strength of the class at present is over one hundred, which would place about thirty cadets on the extra list as second lieutenants. There are at present sixteen vacancies in the Infantry, twelve in the Cavalry, four in the Coast Artillery, and one in the Field Artillery. By the time a class graduates there will be sixty vacancies in the Engineer Corps, but ten is about the limit of the number of graduates that will be assigned to the Engineer Corps for next year. This means that there is no prospect for an examination for enlisted men or civilians unless there is some legislation at this session of Congress increasing the number of officers in the Army.

Changes in the assignments of four captains in the Navy were announced at the Navy Department Jan. 26. Capt. William J. Maxwell is appointed Governor of the Island of Guam. Recently the Navy Department ordered a detachment of marines with several officers to Guam to study conditions there in connection with advance

base work. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf is announced as Superintendent at the Naval Observatory, and Capt. J. L. Jayne, the present Superintendent of the Observatory, has been assigned to command the New Jersey. Capt. F. K. Hill, of the New Jersey, is relieved of that command to await orders.

Capt. Andrew T. Long, U.S.N., recently promoted, has been detached from duty in command of the U.S.S. Des Moines and is to be relieved by Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang, who is now executive officer of the battleship Wyoming. Commander Vogelgesang will join his vessel at Havana, Cuba. Captain Long has orders to duty as commandant of the naval station at Guantanamo. The Secretary of the Navy is especially interested in this important station, and has selected Captain Long on account of his experience and professional ability to command this station for a period of about a year, in order to study its needs and make recommendation with regard to its future requirements.

It will be two or three weeks before the Army Appropriation bill is reported to the House. The Committee on Military Affairs has completed its work on the bill, but it will be some time before the House is ready to take it up, and Chairman Hay will not report out the Appropriation bill until the way is clear for its early passage. In the meantime Chairman Hay may hold a hearing on some personnel legislation. The bill extending the "Manchu" law may be taken up by the committee and put in form. The chairman will at least ask the Secretary of War for the report upon this bill if he does not conduct a hearing upon it.

That the Secretary of the Navy intends to adhere to his policy of not reappointing bureau chiefs in selecting the successor to Surgeon General Stokes is the latest statement on this subject. The Secretary entertains the highest opinion of Dr. Stokes's abilities, but he does not believe that this should induce him to make a break in his general policy of filling vacancies at the head of the bureaus with new men. This, it is stated, is in harmony with Mr. Daniels's policy of requiring a certain amount of sea service for officers before they are promoted and shortening their length of service on shore duty.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., at his own request, is ordered relieved from command of the 2d Division at Texas City, Texas, to take effect on Feb. 1, and is ordered to Chicago, Ill. This is being done to give General Carter an opportunity to straighten up his affairs at Chicago before proceeding to Honolulu. While at Chicago General Carter will by virtue of his rank be commander of the Central Department until he leaves for Hawaii. He expects to sail on March 5 transport for Honolulu, where he assumes command of the Hawaiian Department.

A number of colonels of Infantry of the U.S. Army will probably retire shortly. Col. William A. Nichols, Gen. Staff, has been ordered before a retiring board, and Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 20th Inf., and Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., are now under observation at general hospitals. A retiring board may shortly be ordered for the two last named officers, and possibly for another colonel who is not in good health. It is understood that on account of the dangers of trouble with Mexico the Secretary of War has directed that the General Staff closely observe the fitness of regimental commanders for service in the field.

The daily papers with their usual enterprise have published a very full report of what is alleged to have been said by Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, of the General Board, at "a secret session" of the House Naval Committee. He is said to have impressed skeptical members of the committee with the need of a stronger Navy, as the Admiral is quite capable of doing. But as what the Admiral is reported to have said contains nothing new it would appear that the newspaper men have obligingly written out his remarks for him. They are handy at that.

No advices have been received at the War Department from Col. William C. Gorgas, but it is supposed that he is or soon will be on his way back from South Africa to assume his duties as Surgeon General of the Army. In all probability after he has been installed he will return to the Canal Zone for the purpose of cleaning up his work there, and turning his affairs over to the new government. According to the latest advices Colonel Gorgas was at Johannesburg, South Africa, on Jan. 15.

Capt. Commandant Ellsworth P. Bertholf, U.S.R.C.S., returned on Jan. 29 from London, where he attended the International Conference for Safety at Sea as a representative of the Treasury Department. On account of the important part which the Revenue Cutter Service takes in life-saving work in American waters, Captain Bertholf had much to do with forming the agreement of the conference.

The circular on the income tax is now in the hands of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for his approval. After a conference with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the Quartermaster Corps has prepared a comprehensive circular of instructions to officers as to what return they should make to the Department under the income tax law.

When a detachment of recruits which sails from New York Feb. 3 or 4 arrives at Panama the 10th U.S. Infantry will then be recruited up to 1,500 officers and men. During the past two weeks over 400 enlisted men have been sent to the 10th in small batches.

Major H. E. Ely, 7th Inf., U.S.A., was denied his claim of \$200 for a horse lost in the military service, on or about Aug. 16, 1913, because horses are not within the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1885, according to the judgment of the Comptroller.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Surg. C. D. Brownell, U.S.N., who was retired on Jan. 24, 1914, for physical disability in the line of duty, is a native of Rhode Island, and was appointed in the Navy April 6, 1891. He has been on sick leave for some time.

Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav., U.S.A., has been ordered to appear for examination for retirement before a board at San Francisco, Cal., of which Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing is president.

Col. William A. Nichols, Inf., U.S.A., unassigned, on duty in San Francisco, Cal., has been ordered to appear before the retiring board in that city, of which Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing is president, for examination for retirement.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Major Edwin W. Rich, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Dacia Dean Fairbanks were married Jan. 14, 1914, at the home of the bride's father, H. T. Fairbanks, at Petaluma, Cal. Rev. Robert Newton Lynch officiated. Miss Fairbanks is a daughter of a Sonoma county banker and capitalist.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Rector Dickman, to Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss, U.S.N.

At high noon, Jan. 22, 1914, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the wedding was solemnized of Miss Emily Minier Berry, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry, U.S.A., in the home of the bride's parents, to 1st Lieut. John Wesley Sherwood, Med. Corps, U.S.A. A large concourse of relatives and friends witnessed the impressive ceremony performed by the Rev. S. A. Huston, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Cheyenne. Miss Lucy Berry was bridesmaid for her sister, and Dr. Baylis was best man. The bride's home was made most beautiful for this occasion, and lovely flowers and ferns were spread in profusion. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, just in front of the mantel and fireplace, which had been converted into a beautiful altar of flowers. Two pillows of green were placed before this improvised altar, and upon these the bridal couple knelt while receiving the final benediction. The dining room was attractively decorated with numerous flowers and greens. The cakes were wreathed in smilax, and the daintiest of china and cut glass made the appointments exquisite. Just at the stroke of twelve the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march filled the room, and the officiating minister took his place before the altar. The groom, accompanied by his best man, entered. The bridesmaid preceded the bride, who entered on the arm of her father, and the solemn marriage service of the Episcopal Church was spoken. The bride wore a rich robe of white embroidered crepe, with a court train of white charmeuse. The bodice was draped with a bertha of rose point lace and a gauze butterfly poised at the back with the train falling beneath its wings. A beautiful Normandy cap of rare old lace confined her dark hair and was most becoming. The veil of tulle was fastened to the cap with clusters of orange blossoms, and an arm bouquet of bride's roses completed the exquisite toilette. The bridesmaid's dainty gown was of pink crepe de Chine, slightly en traine, with folds of white chiffon finishing the low cut bodice, which was fashioned of folds, ending in front beneath a pink butterfly. The groom, his best man and the bride's father were attired in full dress uniform, as were all of the officers of the post. A buffet wedding breakfast was served in the dining room, and punch was dispensed from a table in the drawing room. Presiding at the punch bowl were Miss Helen Abbott and Miss Elizabeth Gill. Serving in the dining room were Mrs. W. W. Reno, Mrs. Howard Snyder and Mrs. E. A. Myer. Others assisting were Mesdames Samuel Pearson and G. W. Brewer and the Misses Edmunds, Lucy Berry, Mildred Sterling, Emily and Evelyn Jones. The bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword, and the ring found its way to Miss Mabel Patten, the thimble to Captain Parker and the dime to Lieutenant McDonald. The musical program was continued during the serving, and the bridal party not leaving till late in the afternoon, the festivities were continued and dancing was indulged in. Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood left for Denver, where after a short honeymoon they will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, where the groom is stationed. Mrs. Sherwood wore as a going away gown a tailored suit of brown velvet, with which she wore a becoming toque.

Lieut. Roland W. Pinger, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Miriam Blacker were married in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 30, 1913, the event being one of the most brilliant of the season, and several hundred guests witnessed the ceremonies. Miss Blacker carried out all of the traditions of a church ceremony by having seven of her young relatives and friends precede her to the altar, the girls making a pretty picture in gowns of the rainbow hue. The church was attractively decorated with festoons of Christmas greens. In the chancel the altar was hidden under a mantle of white carnations and trailing ferns. Miss Helen Blacker was her sister's maid of honor, while the bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Blacker, another sister; Miss Verna Pinger, a sister of the groom; the Misses Bess and Edna Donkin, of Modesto, cousins of the bride; Miss Mabel Mattern and Miss Bess Critzer. The maid of honor wore a dainty gown of pink charmeuse prettily draped with lace, while she carried a shower of bridesmaid roses. She wore a dainty jeweled band in her hair with a butterfly bow of pink tulle. The gowns of the bridesmaids carried out a pretty rainbow effect. All of the bridesmaids carried armfuls of asparagus fern tied with big bows of tulle to match their gowns. Each of the girls wore a big butterfly bow of tulle in her hair. A little flower girl, Margaret Pinger, of Minnesota, a niece of the groom, preceded the bride to the altar, strewing pink roses from a dainty gilt basket. Little Miss Pinger was dainty in a gown of pink silk, with an overdress of shadow lace. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, George H. Blacker. Her gown was fashioned of white charmeuse, trimmed with handsome Chantilly lace and draped in tunic effect with chiffon. Clusters of lilies of the valley caught the long tulle veil as it fell to the hem of the train, while the same flowers formed an immense shower bouquet. The groom was attended by his brother, Harry Pinger, as best man, while the ushers were Frank Pinger, Archie Rushforth, Dr. Ralph Allen and Lieuts. C. A. Waldmann, C. M. Burlingame and C. A. W. Dawson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., from Fort Baker, where the groom was formerly stationed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James H. N. Williams, of College Avenue Methodist

Episcopal Church, an old friend of the Blacker family. A reception and wedding supper for more than a hundred guests followed at the Blacker residence on Blake street. Lieutenant Pinger and his bride left on their honeymoon, keeping their destination a secret. They will make their home at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., where the groom is stationed. Lieutenant Pinger is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pinger, of Buena Vista Way, and is a graduate of the University of California. The bride was extensively entertained previous to the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Wood, of Savannah, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rosalind Lawson, to Lieut. Charles Albert Chapman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., the wedding to take place in June. The announcement was made at a beautiful dinner given Jan. 22 by Miss Wood at her home on Forsyth Park, and was the subject of much interest at the soiree, which the dinner guests attended later in the evening. Miss Wood made her debut three years ago and has been much admired as a popular member of society. Lieutenant Chapman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Chapman, of Pontiac, Mich., and has been stationed at Fort Screven for three years, since which time he has become closely identified with Savannah's social life.

Miss Aida Cunningham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cunningham, of New York city, was married on Jan. 7, 1914, to Mr. George Robinson Roe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gelston G. Roe, of Patchogue, L.I. Mrs. George Roe is the granddaughter of the late John Burlinson, of New York city, and she is the niece of Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chitty, 4th Cav., of Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., and of Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Morris, 6th Inf. Mr. and Mrs. Roe are at present visiting Capt. and Mrs. Morris at the Presidio, San Francisco, and will then continue their honeymoon trip through Southern California and the extreme South. Mrs. Roe is well known in Army circles, having been entertained at many of the Army posts, and is also a great social favorite in New York city. The young couple on their return will make their home at 307 West Seventy-ninth street, New York city.

Announcement has been made that on Jan. 31 at the New Palace Hotel, San Diego, Cal., will occur the wedding of Miss Cecil Boone, a prominent society woman of Springfield, Ill., to Lieut. John P. Edgerly, 2d U.S. Inf. Miss Boone and her mother are temporary residents of San Diego on account of the latter's health.

One of the most brilliant events of the social season was the wedding on Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1914, at noon, at Christ Episcopal Church, in Coronado, Cal., of Miss Josephine Bartlett Smith and Lieut. Comdr. Frederic Newton Freeman, U.S.N., with Bishop Johnson, of Los Angeles, performing the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Charles E. Spalding, rector of the church. The edifice was beautifully decorated with poinsettias, palms, ferns and lilacs, with masses of white roses and garlands of smilax. The ushers were Lieut. Comdr. George W. Steele, Jr., U.S.N., Capt. Harry S. Howland, U.S.A., Lieut. Stanley Willis Wood, U.S.A., Lieut. Lindsay H. Lacy, Ensign Robert H. Skelton and Ensign Howard D. Bode, U.S.N. The best man was Capt. N. A. McCully, U.S.N., and the matron of honor was Mrs. Lacy, wife of Lieut. L. H. Lacy, U.S.N., a cousin of the bride. The bride was given away by her aunt, Mrs. Parker Symes. Following the ceremony at the church an elaborate wedding breakfast was served on the lawn of the Symes residence, where ten tables were set under the trees. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Freeman left at three in the afternoon on an automobile trip through the state, from which they will return to Coronado for a brief stay before leaving for San Francisco. Among the other guests besides those mentioned were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Seabee, U.S.N., and Gen. and Mrs. Charles McC. Reeves. Captain McCully and Captain Howland entertained at a supper after the dance at Hotel del Coronado Jan. 21, their guests including a number who had attended the Freeman-Smith nuptials.

The wedding of Miss Rosalia Navarro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Navarro, of Key West, to Lieut. Harry T. Pillars, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., takes place Feb. 19, 1914, in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Key West, Fla., at eight p.m., and the reception will be held at the home of the bride. After a wedding tour through the South the Lieutenant with his bride will return to Watertown Arsenal, where he is stationed.

Miss Christine Taylor Ramsay, daughter of Mrs. J. M. Ramsay, was married to Ensign Frank Loftin, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Jan. 24, 1914, the Rev. Samuel H. Greene officiating. Only relatives witnessed the ceremony. Ensign and Mrs. Loftin departed for San Francisco, en route for the Orient, where he will be on duty with the Asiatic Fleet.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Augustus H. Bainbridge, U.S.A., retired, for thirty-four years an enlisted man and an officer in the 14th U.S. Infantry, and later in the 10th and 4th Infantry, died after a brief illness at his apartments in the Altadena, Spokane, Wash., Jan. 15, 1914. Colonel Bainbridge was a veteran of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. He enlisted as a private in Company A of the 14th Infantry Aug. 11, 1858, and served as a private and a sergeant in that company until July, 1862, when he was appointed second lieutenant of the same company. In June, 1864, he became first lieutenant, and in August of 1866 captain of Company A. In 1892 he was promoted to a major, 10th Infantry, and in 1897, shortly before the war with Spain, he became lieutenant colonel of the 4th Infantry, in which he fought in the Spanish-American War. He retired in August, 1898, at his own request, after forty years' service. He was advanced to colonel on the retired list in 1904. Colonel Bainbridge was born Dec. 7, 1836, in Barrie, N.Y. He went to Spokane to reside some three years ago. The deceased leaves the widow and an only daughter, Mrs. McKerr-Kastan, wife of Capt. H. M. McKerr-Kastan. Colonel Bainbridge received the brevet rank of captain Aug. 18, 1864, for gallant services during the operations on the Weldon Railroad. During the Civil War he was in the field with the Army of the Potomac, and later in different parts of the country. The remains of Colonel Bainbridge were interred with military honors in the post cemetery Jan. 17, the 14th U.S. Infantry acting as escort. The Very Rev. W. C. Hicks, Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, conducted the funeral, and the following officers from the fort acted as honorary pallbearers: Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols, post commandant, and Major Frank H. Albright, 14th Inf.; Capt. M. E. Saville, Q.M.C., Capt. Patrick H. Mullan, Capt. W. N. Jordan and Capt. A. H. Martin, all of the 14th Inf. Company A was detailed to fire three volleys

at the grave, and taps was blown as the remains were lowered.

Capt. Emerson Griffith, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, in West Chester, Pa., Jan. 29, 1914. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1872. Captain Griffith was born in Pennsylvania Feb. 27, 1848, and was graduated from West Point, June 14, 1872, and assigned as a second lieutenant to the 13th Infantry. He was retired with the rank of captain Feb. 24, 1891, for disability in the line of duty. His early service was on the frontier at Fort Brown, Texas, and he subsequently, among other duties, served in southern states and on the frontier at ports in New Mexico, and in the Oklahoma country.

Mr. Orlo J. Mason, of the Lighthouse Service, and for the past six years keeper of the Fort Niagara light, N.Y., died Jan. 23, 1914. At the close of the Civil War Mr. Mason held the rank of captain in the 94th New York Volunteers. He had served through the entire war. For the last thirty years he had been in the Lighthouse Service. The funeral services were held at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Youngstown, of which Mr. Mason was a member and official. The services were conducted by Rev. John E. Manning, the pastor; Rev. E. D. Robinson, a former pastor, and Chaplain Wood, from the fort. Mrs. Mason will remain for a time at Fort Niagara and then go to relatives in Wyandotte, Mich. Scores of friends in the Army will always remember with pleasure the presence at Fort Niagara of Mr. and Mrs. Mason, whose home was always open to the people of the garrison.

Lieut. Col. Arthur V. Warfield, Assistant Adjutant General of Rhode Island, died at his home in Providence Jan. 26, 1914, of apoplexy. He was a descendant of one of the original Minute Men in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Margaret Rutan Neumann, widow of Mr. Albert Carl Neumann, and mother of Mrs. George H. Rock, wife of Naval Constr. George H. Rock, U.S.N., died at Newark, N.J., Jan. 26, 1914.

Mr. Charles Baker Godfrey, father of Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1914.

Judge John R. Thomas, father of Capt. John R. Thomas, Jr., 1st U.S. Inf., died at McAlester, Okla., Jan. 19, 1914.

Our Manila correspondent writes under date of Dec. 22: "A telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Yemans, wife of Lieut. H. W. Yemans, Med. Res. Corps, at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, has been received here."

Major John De Witt Klemmer, 47th Inf., N.G.N.Y., died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1914. Major Klemmer was very popular in the regiment, and his death is mourned by the entire command. He first joined the Guard as a private in Company C, 23d Infantry, March 14, 1898, and was chosen a first lieutenant in the 47th Infantry Nov. 6, 1902. He was advanced to captain in 1903 and major in 1912. He was a native of New York, and was born May 16, 1875, and was known as an efficient officer.

Mr. Eugene Worthington, cashier of the Annapolis Savings Institution, who died at Annapolis, Md., on Jan. 27, 1914, aged seventy-two years, was the father of Mrs. Evelyn Keester, wife of Ensign George B. Keester, U.S.N., and Mrs. Elizabeth Marston, wife of Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C. Mr. Worthington leaves a widow and one son, Eugene Worthington, besides his daughters. He was the brother of Rear Admiral Walter F. Worthington, U.S.N., and Dr. Joseph M. Worthington, of Anne Arundel County, Md. The deceased was a Confederate soldier of conspicuous gallantry, serving in the Artillery in the famous Stonewall Brigade. He was a man of the strictest integrity, a devoted Churchman and a faithful vestryman in historic St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Annapolis.

Lieut. William J. Dawkins, 47th Inf., N.G.N.Y., who died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1914, had quite a long service. He first served in the 5th Massachusetts Infantry from Sept. 12, 1886, to April 29, 1891, as private, corporal and sergeant. He then joined the 4th Separate Company, N.Y., in June, 1891, serving until May, 1904, as private and corporal. He became color sergeant of the 1st Infantry, N.Y., Aug. 24, 1904, and private, 4th Separate Company, Aug. 12, 1905. He joined Company E, 8th Infantry, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1905; became private in the 4th Separate Company again in March, 1908, and second lieutenant, 47th Infantry, April 20, 1910. He was promoted first lieutenant May 29, 1912.

Mrs. Emma B. Freeman, widow of Arthur C. Freeman, and daughter of the late Judge George Blow, of Norfolk, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Allen M. Cook, 8 Pelham place, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24, 1914. Her daughter, Mrs. Cook, is the wife of Comdr. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., and a brother is former Lieut. George P. Blow, U.S.N., who resigned in 1900. "Mrs. Freeman," writes a correspondent, "was widely known and very highly esteemed, being a lady of many beautiful and very superior qualities. She was remarkable for her breadth of reading and culture, and was delightfully entertaining." A daughter, Miss Lizzie Freeman, and a son, Arthur C. Freeman, also survive.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Ensign and Mrs. Roy Henry Davis, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter Jan. 21 at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Guy A. Mix, who for the past three weeks has been ill at her home at Fort Moultrie, is improving slowly.

Gen. Joseph M. Calif, U.S.A., retired, and family have taken a cottage for the winter at 340 Second street, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, U.S.N., who is in Europe, returns to New York by the steamer St. Anna from Marseilles on Feb. 24.

A daughter, Cornelia Dunham Cree, was born on Jan. 25 at Chambersburg, Pa., to the wife of Major John K. Cree, U.S.A., retired.

A daughter, Leslie Buck Hull, was born to the wife of Lieut. Howard L. Hull, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Bridgeton, N.J., Jan. 15, 1914.

Lieut. J. R. Morrison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morrison entertained at an informal dance at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., on Jan. 23.

Capt. George T. Perkins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perkins, who have been visiting in Wisconsin, returned last week to the former's post at Fort Adams, R.I.

A meeting of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L. U.S., will be held at headquarters, 1013 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1914, at 2 p.m.



Miss Mary Engs, of Newport, R.I., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradford, in Washington.

Miss Alexandrine Fitch, daughter of the late Chief Engr. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., left Washington on Jan. 30 for visits in Detroit and Pittsburgh.

Miss Dorothy Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., was hostess at a theater party followed by a supper in Washington on Jan. 24.

Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, will be the hostess at the tea given at the Washington Fencing Club on Saturday, Jan. 31.

Major Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gordon gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Washington on Jan. 23 in honor of Miss Benoist, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Johnston, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston, U.S.N., and two children are spending the winter at the home of Commander Johnston, Lincolnton, N.C.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Symons were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 22, in compliment to the Argentine Minister and Mme. Naon.

Lieut. Guy E. Manning, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Manning have taken apartments at 359 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, for the balance of the winter.

Major George T. Langhorne, Military Attaché at Berlin, was host at a dance followed by a supper at the Hotel Kaiserhof on Jan. 21. About sixty-five guests were invited, and the dance was one of the most successful of the season.

The speaker at the luncheon of the Merchants' Association at Burlington, Vt., Jan. 20, was Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., military instructor at the University of Vermont. His subject was "The Students Military Instruction Camp."

Mrs. William T. Davis, wife of Dr. Davis, formerly of the U.S. Army, was hostess at bridge at her residence on Farragut square, Washington, on Jan. 27. Mrs. Robert U. Patterson, wife of Major Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., assisted at the tea table.

Many guests composed of the Army and Navy set and of the Newport winter colony attended the dance given at Fort Adams, R.I., on Jan. 23, in honor of the new commanding officer of the Narragansett Bay Defense District, Lieut. Col. George F. Landers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Landers.

Mr. and Mrs. David S. Barry gave a dance at the Playhouse in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 22, for their debutante daughter, Miss Cora Barry. The guests, who numbered about one hundred, were mostly from the younger Navy set. Miss Barry is a sister of Lieut. David S. Barry, U.S.M.C., and of Ensign J. R. Barry, U.S.N.

The Army and Navy Girls' Club of California resumed their meetings after the holidays last Saturday. Miss Helen Bailly was hostess at her home in Berkeley. Bridge formed the diversion of the afternoon, and election of officers preceded the game. Miss Josephine Stewart was elected president and Miss Margaret Myer secretary and treasurer.

Major Clyde S. Ford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has received very high commendation relative to the services he rendered during the Balkan war, as shown in reports received at the State Department, Washington, from the American Ambassador at Constantinople. His work of establishing hospitals, securing medical supplies, his sanitary work, etc., are worthy, it is said, of some special recognition.

The twenty-second commemoration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln by Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., will be held at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 12, 1914. The orator of the evening will be Companion Archbishop John Ireland. To secure reserved seats the request for both companions and guests must be in the hands of the recorder on or before Monday, Feb. 9, 1914.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., by reason of a slight illness was unable to accept the invitation of the House Naval Committee to appear before it Jan. 28 to testify regarding the naval increase program. When he notified the committee that it was inadvisable for him to visit the Capitol he suggested that Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, of the General Board of the Navy, testify in his stead, and the committee extended an invitation to the latter officer.

Mayor J. E. Burke and Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt., went to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 21, and called upon Major J. S. Winn, commanding officer of the 2d U.S. Cavalry. They also met with Major Winn Capt. C. G. Harvey, the adjutant of the regiment. During the interview Mayor Burke extended to the officers and ladies the courtesies of the toboggan slide and also of the coasting on Maple street. He asked Major Winn to set some definite day for the visit.

Brig. Gen. S. P. Jocelyn, U.S.A., retired, while on his way to the eleven o'clock service at St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt., Jan. 25, fell and suffered a fracture of both bones of one leg below the knee. The accident occurred in front of the Harrington, on College street, General Jocelyn slipping on the icy sidewalk, which had not been sanded by the street department. The fracture was reduced by Dr. John B. Wheeler, assisted by Dr. J. N. Jenne. General Jocelyn's friends deeply regret his injury and wish him a speedy recovery.

Major F. H. E. Elstein, U.S.A., retired, who is Receiver of Taxes of the city of New York, was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered him by the employees of the Bronx Borough Tax Office at Sorman's Restaurant, in the Bronx, Monday evening, Jan. 26. After dinner a handsome cane and umbrella were presented to the Major by his hosts as a token of their esteem and affection. The speakers of the evening were Comptroller W. A. Prendergast, Borough President Douglas Mathewson, of the Bronx, and Mr. George L. Tirrell, of the Department of Finance. Mr. E. A. Healy, Deputy Receiver of Taxes, presided as toastmaster.

Two new inspector-instructors detailed from the Army to the National Guard of New York are Major William Weigel, 23d U.S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 29th U.S. Inf. Major Weigel has been on duty at Texas City. He is a native of New Jersey, and a graduate of West Point of the class of 1887. During the war with Spain he served as a quartermaster of Volunteers, and was on duty with the New York State Volunteers at Camp Black and Montauk Point from May until December, 1898. Lieutenant Hodges is a native of South Dakota, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army from civil life June 13, 1903. He was promoted first lieutenant, 20th Infantry, in April, 1910, and has been on duty at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., will sail from New York Feb. 2 for a cruise to the Mediterranean.

Lieut. Russell Willson, U.S.N., who is now on duty in Washington, will be assigned to the new battleship New York.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Needham Jones, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jones gave a dinner of fourteen covers in Washington on Jan. 22.

A daughter, Elizabeth Wright, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter K. Wright, U.S.A., was born to the wife of Mr. Arthur Rule at Westfield, N.J., Dec. 22, 1913.

A daughter, Louise McMillin, was born to the wife of Ensign George Johnson McMillin, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24, 1914. Ensign McMillin is at present attached to the U.S.S. Delaware.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., has sufficiently recovered from the effects of a sprained ankle to be on duty at the War Department. He is still compelled to use crutches in moving about.

Mrs. W. R. Rush and Miss Catharine Rush, wife and daughter of Captain Rush, commander of the U.S.S. Florida, left New York Jan. 28 on board the Bermudian for Hamilton, Bermuda, where they will be for the next three months.

Miss Betty Oldham Brandt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Brandt, of Montclair, N.J., and sister of Ensign E. S. R. Brandt, U.S.N., will sail on the Laurentine Jan. 31 for Colon, Panama, to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Ensign and Mrs. Deupree Julien Friedell, U.S.N.

Ensign and Mrs. W. G. Richardson, U.S.N., are spending the winter with their elder son in Paris, while their younger son is finishing his school course in Lausanne. They have been spending the last year and a half in Europe, but expect to return to the United States about the middle of next May.

Lieut. C. A. Blakeley, U.S.N., of the battleship Michigan, and Mrs. Blakeley are at the Hotel Astor, New York city, where they will remain until the ship again leaves for Cuba, about Feb. 2. Ensign H. B. Glennon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Glennon are also at the Astor for a ten days' visit. Ensign Glennon will leave with the Michigan Feb. 2 for Cuba.

Col. and Mrs. Ruckman, with Miss Ruckman, recently returned from the Philippines, are staying at the Hotel Carlton, Berkeley, Cal., for a few weeks, to be near their son, John Hamilton Ruckman, who is taking the post-graduate course in geology and paleontology at the university there. They will leave for their new post in Washington about the middle of February.

Mrs. David J. Rumbough, widow of Col. David J. Rumbough, 1st U.S. Field Art., accompanied by her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Rumbough, will sail for the Philippines on the February transport. Lieut. J. W. Rumbough, U.S.A., has been transferred from the 6th Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kas., to the 2d Field Artillery, the regiment serving in the islands.

A delightful dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 23, in honor of Col. S. R. Jones and Miss Katharine Jones. The following guests were present: Colonel Jones, Miss Katharine Jones, Col. Ernest Hinds, Lieut. P. H. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Browning, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Bowen and Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Grant.

Brig. Gen. William Ennis, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ennis gave a delightful reception at their home on Day street, Newport, R.I., Jan. 19, in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Landers, of Fort Adams. The many guests included residents of Newport and the officers and ladies from the Army and Navy stations in the vicinity. Several former officers of the old 4th Artillery, in which General Ennis and Colonel Landers spent many years of service, lent special pleasure to the occasion.

Major William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Eastman have returned to Fort Riley, Kas., after spending three months' leave in New York, where the Major has been taking special work at the Post-Graduate, and Mrs. Eastman was in the hospital most of that time undergoing treatment, and finally submitting to an operation for intestinal trouble. She had been on the Mexican border for about nine months, where the Major has been on temporary duty with the 13th Cavalry since September, 1912. He has recently been relieved from that duty and returned to his station in Kansas.

A series of "tea dances" have been arranged under the auspices of the Navy Relief Society to take place in the sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard on Monday afternoons during Lent. The dances will take the place of the Skating Club, which was held for the past three years and proved such a success both socially and financially. The patronesses will include Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Charles J. Badger, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Mrs. Joseph Strauss, Mrs. T. J. Cowie, Mrs. Eugene Leutze, Mrs. John H. Gibbons, Mrs. Colby M. Chester, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson and Mrs. George T. Marye.

A large reception and dance was given at Fort Myer, Va., on Jan. 22 by the officers and ladies of the post in honor of the officers and ladies of the 5th Cavalry, who have just arrived. The Fort Myer band played and a buffet supper was served at midnight. The hop room was elaborately decorated, masses of flowers and palms being used in addition to flags and pennants. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, U.S.A., commandant of the post, received the guests, assisted by Mrs. Sturges, Mrs. Gallup, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Connell. Among the guests, who numbered about 250, were Miss Eleanor Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Brig. Gen. Albert Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills, Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington and Mrs. Garlington.

"The announcement that the President has nominated Col. William C. Gorgas as Surgeon General of the Army will be received with approval, not only by the medical profession, but also by the public," says the Journal of the American Medical Association. "Probably not since the days of the Civil War has it been possible for a President to make an appointment that will cause so much general satisfaction. The people of the United States justly regard the construction of the Panama Canal as one of the great achievements in our national history. The work of the Sanitary Department under Colonel Gorgas has not only been the greatest task of sanitation that has ever been undertaken, but it is also unique and epoch-making. Regions of the earth which have heretofore been closed to civilized man are, through Colonel Gorgas's work, made as habitable as any portion of our own country."

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey are to be among the boxholders at the Southern Relief Charity Ball to be held at the New Willard in Washington on Feb. 2.

Mrs. J. B. Wilson and little daughter, who have been visiting in San Francisco for several months, have joined Captain Wilson in Galveston, and are established at 2405 avenue P.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard Drace White, Naval Attaché at Rome, and Mrs. White were among the guests at a dinner given there last week by the Hon. Nelson Gay, the American historian, and Mrs. Gay.

Mrs. William Jay Barnette, widow of Rear Admiral Barnette, U.S.N., will sail for Italy on the Carpathia, Cunard Line, Feb. 7. Her address this winter will be care American Express Company, 11 rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, will be the guest of the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory in New York city on Friday night, Feb. 6, when he will review the regiment.

Lieut. James A. Merritt, 14th U.S. Inf., delivered a lecture on the subject of "Rifle Shooting and Patriotism in the United States" Saturday, Jan. 10, 1914, before the faculty and students of the Tennessee Military Institute at Sweetwater, Tenn.

Gen. and Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, U.S.A., are in Los Angeles, Cal., to remain indefinitely. When en route from Washington, D.C., they made pleasant stops at New Orleans and San Antonio, and were charmingly entertained by their friends at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. M. K. Viven, widow of Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf., U.S.A., has been critically ill since Dec. 13, 1913, in the American Hospital, Paris, but is slowly recovering, although still confined to her bed. Address American Express Company, 11 rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Among the Americans presented at Queen Elena of Italy's first drawing room, held at the Quirinal Palace, Rome, on Jan. 24, was Miss Catharine Tillman, daughter of Col. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., retired, for many years professor of chemistry at the U.S. Military Academy.

Miss Sallie Schroeder, daughter of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., who has been visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. Moulton K. Johnson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Johnson, at the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Frank C. McCune, Inf., U.S.A., on duty at the military prison, Alcatraz Island, Cal., who was reported missing last week since Jan. 16, was found by friends on Jan. 23 in a dazed condition walking along the water front at San Francisco. He was taken to a hotel and the C.O. of Alcatraz Island was notified.

Mrs. Sternberg, wife of Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., was "at home" at her Massachusetts avenue residence in Washington on Jan. 24, assisted by Mrs. Butler D. Price, wife of General Price, U.S.A.; Mrs. John Van R. Hoff, wife of Colonel Hoff, U.S.A.; Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, Mrs. William T. Davis and Miss Adelaide Heath.

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., has been appointed grand marshal of the Washington's birthday parade at Alexandria, Va. Alexandria, as is its custom, will celebrate Washington's birthday as it does no other holiday. Among the distinguished guests will be the President, Secretary of War and prominent members of the Senate and House.

Lieut. Charles H. Bullock and Paymr. J. J. Luch-singer, Jr., U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the Alabama before the dance in the Philadelphia Navy Yard last week. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Storr, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Bisset, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Zurn, Ensign and Mrs. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Weitzel, Paymr. and Mrs. Philbrick.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., were at home at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 26, 1914. Assisting Mrs. Bloedorn were Mrs. Wesley L. Jones, wife of Senator Jones, of Washington, and Miss Grace Walling, daughter of Captain Walling, U.S.N., and Miss May. Dr. and Mrs. Bloedorn have as their house guest Mr. Charles F. Brissel, American Consul from Amoy, China.

Among the many passengers sailing from New York city for Mediterranean ports by the Cunard steamship Caronia on Saturday, Jan. 31, are Mrs. Henry C. Merriam, widow of Major Henry C. Merriam, U.S.A., and Miss Maude Merriam. They have recently been visiting in Denver, Colo., with Mrs. George B. Berger, and in Portland, Me., with Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Merriam, Coast Art. Corps. Their present trip abroad will be of some months' duration. Some time during the coming summer they will be joined in England by Mr. Cyrus L. Merriam.

The Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., on Saturday, Jan. 24, held its annual Army and Navy dinner in honor of the associate members of the club who belong to the Services. About 125 diners sat down to the tables in the large dining room of the club, which was profusely decorated with the national colors. Mr. Frank Lyman, president of the club, acted as toastmaster. The speakers included Presiding Justice A. F. Jenks, of the Appellate Division; Mr. W. M. Dykman (West Point, 1875), Col. W. A. Simpson, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, U.S.N. Among those present were Col. S. E. Allen, U.S.A., Col. J. S. Mallory, U.S.A., Col. B. W. Dunn, U.S.A., Col. A. H. Appel, U.S.A., Col. W. E. Horton, U.S.A., Major F. H. E. Elstein, U.S.A., Col. J. B. Bellinger, U.S.A., Major W. P. Pence, U.S.A., Major H. H. Rutherford, U.S.A., Major J. T. Crabbs, U.S.A., Capt. H. S. Kerrick, U.S.A., Capt. C. A. Carr, U.S.A., Capt. J. W. Beacham, U.S.A., Capt. H. L. Steele, U.S.A., Capt. F. Q. Gardner, U.S.A., Capt. J. W. McKie, U.S.A., Capt. A. R. Piper, U.S.A., Capt. G. E. Carlton, U.S.A., Capt. R. H. Williams, U.S.A., Capt. C. C. Clement, U.S.A., Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, U.S.A., Capt. J. W. McKie, U.S.A., Capt. A. J. Cooper, U.S.A., Lieuts. T. D. Sloan, A. H. Schwabe, J. B. Crawford, W. K. Dunn, Allen Kimberly, U.S.A.; Admiral Merrill, U.S.N., Commodore Henry Morrell, U.S.N., Med. Dir. Philip Leach, P. A. Surg. G. L. Wickes, Surg. James Pryor, Paymr. J. S. Beecher, P. A. Paymr. M. C. Shirley, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Tomb, Naval Constr. Robert Stocker, Naval Constr. J. A. Spilman, Naval Constr. J. E. Bailey, Naval Constr. Henry Williams, Paymr. R. H. Johnston, P. A. Surg. E. A. Vickery, Asst. Surg. D. C. Walton, Asst. Naval Constr. H. G. Knox, all of the U.S. Navy.



Col. Thomas Swobe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Swobe are at the Shattuck Hotel, Berkeley, Cal., for the winter.

Major John Conline, U.S.A., Mrs. Conline and Miss Virginia Conline sail Jan. 31 for Europe, for a year's travel abroad.

Major Clyde S. Ford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has been an observer at the Balkan war, is in Washington on a two months' sick leave.

Lieut. R. W. Spofford, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Spofford are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home on the Hill, Augusta, Ga.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., was a guest at the dinner of the American Asiatic Association at Delmonico's, in New York city, on Jan. 26.

Major Matthew A. De Laney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was recently studying eye diseases in Vienna, has returned to this country. He will go to San Francisco in time to sail on Feb. 25 to his new station in the Philippines.

Mrs. James W. Orme, of Washington, D.C., entertained at a luncheon Jan. 28, followed by bridge, in honor of Mrs. Randolph Dickens, wife of Colonel Dickens, U.S.M.C., at her residence, on the Avenue of the Presidents.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels. Their additional guests were Representative and Mrs. Slayden, of Texas; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stockton, U.S.N., Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral and Mrs. John D. Adams, U.S.N.

Miss Mildred Greble, daughter of Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Brig. Gen. James Buchanan, U.S.A., covered themselves with glory and won both prizes and ribbons for their excellent jumping at the exhibition drill given by the Riding and Hunt Club of Washington, D.C., at the clubhouse on Jan. 23. A saber drill given by Troop I of the 5th U.S. Cavalry and a bareback and rough riding drill given by Troop K of the 5th U.S. Cavalry were interesting events of the evening. Among those who took part in the musical drill and tandem riding given by members of the club were Miss Ethel MacMurray, daughter of the late Capt. Junius Wilson MacMurray, U.S.A.; Miss Jeannette Allen and Miss Dasha Allen, daughters of Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A.; Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Brig. Gen. J. A. Buchanan; Miss Mildred Greble, daughter of Colonel Greble, U.S.A. The 5th Cavalry band played during the performance.

A delightful fare-thee-well party was given at the quarters of Sergeant Sherman, Q.M.C., Fort Morgan, Ala., Jan. 26, in honor of Sergt. Eugene Weber, H.C., and family, they having been ordered to a station on the California coast. Among those present were Sergt. and Mrs. Weber, H.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Harrell, Q.M. clerk; Engr. and Mrs. Crank, Electrician Sergt. and Mrs. Boush, Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Garcia, Ord. Sergt. and Mrs. John Doyle, Q.M. Sergeant Sherman, Sergeant McLeod, Q.M.C., Fireman and Mrs. Runion, C.A.C., Sergt. and Mrs. Roloff.

#### OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Judge Advocate General holds that no benefit would result to the United States from granting the privilege of constructing a tank, underground pipes and a reservoir on the Fort Douglas, Utah, military reservation for the purpose of supplying water to the University of Utah. The land is the property of the United States and injury might result to the military service. Attention is invited to the fact that about 366 acres from the western part of the reservation have already been granted to various interests, including ninety-two acres to the University of Utah.

Under date of Jan. 2, 1914, the commanding officer of the 1st Disciplinary Company, U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., requests authority to "file off the ends of the strikers of the rifles issued to general prisoners, members of disciplinary companies, in place of removing the entire firing pin." Paragraph 7, G.O. 56, W.D., 1913, prescribes in part that "the firing pins of rifles placed in the hands of general prisoners enrolled in disciplinary companies will be removed, but may be replaced temporarily while the prisoners are engaged in gallery practice under official supervision within the prison enclosure." The writer of the letter in reference states that the removal of the firing pin makes it impossible to instruct the soldier in trigger pull exercises, aiming and sighting exercises, and the loadings and firings, and also hampers the men in the execution of the Manual. Also that filing the end of the striker will completely destroy the use of the bolt for firing, but will not impair the use of the rifle for instruction purposes, and that a reserve supply of strikers (cost \$7 per 100) can be kept on hand from which a perfect striker may be adjusted to the rifle when necessary. The above request has the approval of the commandant of the prison. Therefore in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General it is to be recommended that the commandant of the prison be authorized to cause the rifles to be treated as suggested above.

#### ARMY AND NAVY AT PANAMA EXPOSITION.

The Army and Navy will furnish one of the most attractive features at the Panama-Pacific Exposition which is to open at San Francisco Feb. 20, 1915. This will give the Army an opportunity to hold joint maneuvers with the National Guard and give exhibitions of field service during the progress of the fair. If the trouble on the Mexican border does not interfere, in all probability a division will be mobilized at the Presidio. Under the command of Major Gen. Arthur Murray the Army can be depended upon to give a good account of itself, as well as to furnish the visitors at the exposition an excellent entertainment.

Tentative plans have been prepared in the Navy Department by which a fleet of at least seven battleships will be kept at San Francisco during the exposition. The different divisions will spend part of the time at San Francisco and on the Pacific coast. The midshipmen will probably take their annual cruise through the canal and up to San Francisco and along the Pacific coast. This will be substituted for their foreign cruise. The Oregon and the Olympia will be an interesting part of the naval exhibit afloat. These historic ships will be on exhibition at dock throughout the affair.

The work of preparing the exhibits of the War Department in the buildings has been placed in the hands of John C. Schofield, assistant and chief clerk of the Department, while Howard Banks, secretary to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, has charge of the Navy exhibit.

Messrs. Schofield and Banks will be the personal representatives of the Secretaries in arranging the details and managing the exhibits in the buildings of the fair. Already both of the Secretaries are taking a personal interest in the exposition and are in daily conference with Messrs. Schofield and Banks. The two representatives of the Secretaries will co-operate in arranging for the Army and Navy exhibits. Major Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., who is head of the military bureau of the exposition, has had an active part in the preparation of its military features.

Although the plans are only in tentative form at present, it is altogether probable that the Army and Navy will have a joint room in the Educational Building. One of the most interesting features of this will be the moving scene of Army and Navy life, in which experiences at West Point and Annapolis will take a leading part. Actual pictures of scenes in the lives of enlisted men from the time they enter the Army and Navy until they are discharged will be shown. Then there will be exhibits by the different bureaus of the War and Navy Departments on a more elaborate scale than at any other exposition. The management of the exposition is very liberal in its allowance of space for the Army and Navy, and the exhibits of the Service will be limited only by the appropriations made by the Government. An interesting feature will be an ingenious invention which will demonstrate the difference in time between that required for a voyage around Cape Horn and the route through the Panama Canal. The Army is preparing an historical exhibit showing the different uniforms worn since the foundation of the Government. This will be a field scene with figures in the foreground and a painted scene in the background. The effect will be that of a sightseer looking over a large body of troops in camp. Both the Army and Navy exhibits will contain features to indicate the training that is given enlisted men along vocational and industrial lines. This will be the new feature that has been recently developed in both Services.

#### WHAT THE CAVALRY BELIEVES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Jan. 27, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With reference to the article, "What the Cavalry Believes," on page 650 of your issue of Jan. 24, may I ask why such a communication is published anonymously, as it is distinctly an effort to discredit the various officers mentioned by name therein? What purpose had this article, beyond a deliberate attempt at discrediting by personal, unjust and unprovable statements, the work now being done by a duly constituted board of officers, besides casting a slur upon the general officers whose opinions the Cavalry holds in the highest respect? Just what I have done, or left undone, in my heretofore very restricted sphere of action to "lack the confidence of the Cavalry" in general, and of this "Field Officer of Cavalry" in particular, I do not know; nor does this anonymous author know, I am sure. But this is neither here nor there.

It is surprising that a "Field Officer of Cavalry" should wish to publish such an article anonymously. This champion of the "Truth, the interest of the Cavalry, the Army and the Nation" should have been called upon to sign his article, in which case I am sure that I should have had no occasion to write you this letter. Your paper certainly stands for justice and fair play. Have these writers of philippics sign them, and we shall have more argument and less invective.

FRANK PARKER, Capt., 11th Cav.

We are glad to publish this letter. We inserted the communication to which Captain Parker replies after much deliberation, because it formulated statements coming to us from so many sources that it seemed to be best to bring them to the attention of those upon whom they were supposed to reflect that they might have an opportunity to reply. The author of "What the Cavalry Believes" was, as the signature showed, a "Field Officer of Cavalry."

#### AN APPEAL FOR MEXICAN REFUGEES.

20th Infantry Camp, Fort Bliss, Texas,  
Jan. 26, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been detailed as chaplain of the detention camp in which are the 5,221 Mexican refugees who came up from Ojinaga. Our Government has made splendid provision for housing them, feeding them and giving them medical attention. The men are fairly well clad, but there are a thousand women who need underwear and hosiery, and several hundred small children who sorely need all kinds of clothing, shoes and stockings.

Parcels post makes it very easy for those who would like to help relieve the situation promptly. Kindly disposed people may direct their packages to me, care of the Detention Camp, Fort Bliss, Texas, and I will attend to their distribution quickly and will make due acknowledgment to those whose addresses are upon packages.

Believing that you have many readers who would gladly make up small packages for these needy ones I respectfully ask for the publication of this communication.

JOHN T. AXTON, Chaplain, 20th U.S. Inf.

Many of the newspaper reports of the coasting accident which occurred at West Point on Jan. 22 were inaccurate and exaggerated, and as a result many letters and telegrams have been received by the officers and ladies in the party from friends who are anxious about their welfare. What actually happened was as follows. The accident occurred on Thursday, Jan. 22. There were fourteen officers and ladies from West Point in the party, using one large bobsled. They were coasting down the hill from the reservoir by the South Gate to the West Shore Railroad station. It had rained the day before and then frozen, making the road very slick. On the first trip down the bobsled, in making the turn across the main road at the South Guard House, ran into a quartermaster team and sleigh which was coming up the hill. The driver of the sleigh, seeing the sled coming down the hill, pulled off to one side of the road, but the heavy bobsled was coming too fast to make the turn and crashed into the runners of the sleigh. Lieut. J. G. Steese was the only member of the party seriously injured; his right leg was broken below the knee. Both bones were broken, one of them in two places. Capt. F. B. Downing received a badly lacerated arm, and Mrs.

George Vidmer a slightly wrenched knee, but neither was sufficiently injured to cause any serious trouble, and both were up and about the same day. Lieutenant Steese was carried to the cadet hospital. The doctors did not set the fracture at once, as the leg was badly swollen and bruised, but hoped to do so before the end of this week. The surgeons state that he is improving as rapidly as could be expected and do not fear any serious complications. Except for the broken leg Lieutenant Steese is uninjured. Capt. George Vidmer and Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. Baird were not in the coasting party at all, instead of being injured as the early reports had it. Lieutenant Baird was on guard that afternoon, and Mrs. Baird fortunately was at dancing school with her small daughter. Lieut. Daniel I. Sultan, Mrs. Johnston and others in the coasting party escaped injury.

Mrs. L. Mervin Maus, wife of the surgeon of the Eastern Department, U.S.A., has published a booklet entitled "Our Lord's Birthday and Birthplace," in which a vivid account of her recent visit to Palestine is illustrated with striking photographs. Mrs. Maus, who devotes the proceeds of her pen to the support of missionaries for whom she is personally responsible, has not confined her literary efforts to religious subjects, but has written short stories of much merit, her first story bringing her the chief prize in the competition. In this booklet is a plea to the nations of the world to give back the Holy Land to the Jews. In the description of the Holy Sepulcher the author says: "At Easter time the patriarch of the Greek church goes down into Christ's tomb and the people believe that fire is sent down from heaven to light his torch; when lighted it is thrust out through a hole into the crowd of waiting priests and pilgrims. At these great gatherings, where each one endeavors to light his torch from the sacred fire, there have been many fierce riots and much bloodshed. These occasions are described over and over by the Mohammedan guards, who watch closely and gleefully, and report any differences that may arise among Christians." As one reads of this strife and contention at that most sacred of all spots on the earth one may indeed wonder whether there can be any real assurance of universal peace among men engaged in all the struggles of commerce, business and politics far away from the sanctifying influences of Palestine. The booklet may be procured from the author at Governors Island, N.Y.

"First Lieut. Robert L. Collins, Troop F, 15th U.S. Cav.," says the El Paso Herald of Jan. 19, "saved the life of Juan Moreno and arrested three armed Mexican rebels who were attempting to kill Moreno. Moreno had been shot in the face by one of the Mexicans when Lieutenant Collins arrived. One of the Mexicans, Aureito Ochoa, then attempted to shoot the American officer, but Collins knocked his gun up and disarmed all three. Lieutenant Collins was near Polvo late Jan. 17 when he came upon a Mexican holding three horses. He asked the Mexican if he was a soldier, and receiving a reply that he was a Mexican cowboy the American officer told him to get back to Mexico. A few moments later Lieutenant Collins heard pistol shots and cries for help, and running to the scene he found Moreno bleeding from the head and Lieutenant Velarde, of the rebel army, and Sergt. Aureito Ochoa, also a rebel, and both armed, dragging Moreno. Another Mexican came up about that time, and Lieutenant Collins disarmed all and brought them to Fabens, Texas, where they were turned over to the sheriff's department and were taken to El Paso. Velarde is quoted as saying that he did not intend killing Moreno, but wishes him to sign a release to 6,000 head of cattle he still has in Mexico. In addition to the men taken into custody, two pistols, a Mauser rifle, 256 rounds of cartridges and a horse, saddle and bridle were seized and turned over to the military authorities."

In the January Bulletin of the Class of 1884, U.S. Military Academy, Brig. Gen. H. M. Chittenden, U.S.A., retired, pays a tribute to the late Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engrs., in the course of which he says: "To lay down one's life upon the field of battle in voluntary service of fatherland has been considered in all ages the loftiest expression of patriotism, if not of heroism itself. To fall as Gaillard has fallen—is it any less true heroism, any less self-sacrifice upon the altar of country? Not amid the din of armed conflict, nerved by the frenzy of an hour or a day, but at the end of long years of patient, exacting work, of terrific responsibility, the tragic end has come. But it is just as much a direct result of the struggle itself as if it were the work of a hostile bullet, and the exalted standard of duty which his career exemplified will command the increasing admiration of men as long as his work in the Isthmian hills endures. We grieve that he could not have remained to enjoy the fruits of his well earned fame. But there is compensation in the thought that to him was reserved the higher privilege of laying down his life work just as it was crowned with success. Like Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, he has been called with the plaudits of victory ringing in his ears. Whatever may come to others, his record is secure."

Alonzo E. Wheat, formerly a lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, is organizing a company for the purpose of establishing a large coconut plantation and trading station on the island of Mindanao, P.I., a correspondent informs us. The company will be known as "The Mindanao Trading Company" and limited to ten stockholders; seven of these to be commissioned officers of the Army. Each stockholder is subscribing for \$2,500 worth of stock. The company intends to put in one hundred thousand trees. When that number of trees have matured it is expected that the investment will yield a profit of from \$35,000 to \$50,000 per year. The site has already been selected, and Mr. Wheat is in communication with District Governor George H. Helfert, of Zamboanga District, Mindanao, relative to the purchase price of the land. They went over this ground together just prior to Mr. Wheat's departure from the islands. There is a good water supply, excellent port and plenty of labor to be had. It is the intention of Mr. Wheat to reside on the plantation and supervise the work. He is now at the Senate Hotel, Altoona, Pa.

Among the passengers who lost their lives at sea on board the Old Dominion liner Monroe, Jan. 30, 1914, off the Virginia Capes, when she was run into and sunk during a fog by the steamer Nantucket, of the Merchants



and Miners Line, was 1st Lieut. Le Grand B. Curtis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., detailed to the Ordnance Department, with station at Watervliet, N.Y.; J. Edwards, U.S.N., and O. Wagner, U.S.M.C. The Monroe sank very quickly, it is reported, and many aboard had no chance to save themselves. The Nantucket, although badly injured, lowered her boats promptly and picked up eighty-five persons in the water. The Monroe carried fifty-four passengers and a crew of eighty-four. In answer to the Nantucket's appeals for assistance the revenue cutter Onondaga and several tugs hurried to her assistance from Norfolk. The Old Dominion steamer Hamilton also went to the assistance of the Nantucket in response to a wireless call. She had a big hole in her bow. Lieutenant Curtis was a native of Iowa, and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1910.

The following advertisement appears in the New York Times in anticipation of the ultimate passage of the Militia Pay bill:

#### YOUNG MEN. ATTENTION!

NATIONAL GUARD PAY BILL will pass Congress in the near future. Enlisted men will receive from \$45 to \$200 per year for attending drill one evening each week.

We have a few vacancies in a mounted regiment for able-bodied men of good character and appearance. Everything absolutely free; complete quarters in modern armory; complete regulation outfit, including dress uniform, service uniform. We have lounging parlors, locker rooms, reading rooms, shower baths, etc.

All members can drop in at the armory at any time, day or evening, and use horses and saddles, also pistol range; instruction free.

For further particulars, write or call Sergeant VALLANCE, Armory 1st Regiment Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Sixty-eighth street and Broadway.

An advance note from Manila dated Dec. 22 says: "The Military Order of the Carabao will hold a big wallow on Forbes Field, Passy, Jan. 10, 1914, to bid good-by to many members who will leave on the January transport. The Asiatic Fleet will be in the harbor, and it is expected there will be a large attendance and the usual good time will be had. The committee in composed of Colonel McCain, Major Reisinger, T. L. Hartigan, Judge Ross, Major Thornburg, Captain Chandler, Captain Ross, Captain Gracie and P. G. McDonnell. Among the principal stunts will be the 'Top Hat Parade.' The 'Quest of the Firmin,' the 'Battle of Piffle,' and 'George, the Boat Steward,' will also be on the program."

The following are the newly appointed directors of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company for the year 1914, elected at recent stockholders' meeting: Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.; Comdr. Luke McNamee, Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius, Paymr. George R. Venable and P.A. Paymr. Leon N. Wertebaker, U.S.N.; Capt. Bryant H. Wells, U.S.A., Rupert C. Dewey, U.S.M.C., Richard C. Marshall, jr., U.S.A., Frank T. Hines, U.S.A., Henry H. Scott, U.S.A., retired, and Alexander R. Piper, U.S.A., retired; Mr. J. Beaumont Spencer, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y.; Mr. T. Ludlow Christy, lawyer, and Mr. H. H. Benedict, assistant general freight agent, N.Y., N.H. and H. R.R.

Barracks of the state Soldiers' Home at Bath, N.Y., quarantining 350 veterans, was destroyed by fire on Jan. 25, entailing a loss of \$50,000. New barracks will be built as soon as possible, and in the meantime the veterans will be quartered in other barracks of the institution.

Lieut. James E. Merritt, 14th U.S. Inf., who is professor of military science and tactics at the Tennessee Military Institute, has recently organized a rifle club of over sixty members of the student body of that institution. It will soon affiliate with the National Rifle Association of America.

#### PORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 24, 1914.

The arrival of the U.S.S. Mississippi, in command of Lieutenant Commander Mustin, for the purpose of establishing the aeronautical station at the former navy yard, has added greatly to the social activity of Pensacola and this garrison. The Mississippi is "tied" to the dock and the work of repairing the yard for the hangars and landing places for the hydroplanes is progressing rapidly. Active work of the aeronauts is expected to commence next week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Maynard have arrived at the post, taking the quarters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Bennett. Capt. John McBride, jr., joined for duty with the 77th Company last week. Mrs. De Russy Berry and Miss Natalie Berry are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd.

The second hop of the season was given last evening at the gymnasium. Many guests came from town, who with the officers of the Mississippi made one of the largest hops of the season. Before the hop Col. and Mrs. Ridgway entertained at dinner for Lieutenant Commander Mustin, Lieutenant Towers of the Navy, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Janie Knowles and Mrs. Lyon. Major and Mrs. Morse gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. George Berry, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Knowles, Captain McBride and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles.

The mine planter Schofield has arrived from its annual visit, under command of Lieut. George M. Peek. Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard, from Fort Washington, are comfortably settled in quarters formerly occupied by Captain Perry, who has moved into the house next to the club.

#### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 13, 1914.

Mrs. Brainerd M. Dobson, of Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, left yesterday for Charleston, S.C., Paymaster Dobson's station. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry T. Wright and their two small sons are permanently located in Germantown. Constr. and Mrs. E. F. Eggert left on Monday for their new station at Newport News, Va. Mrs. Walter E. Reno is spending some time with her parents in New York state and Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph E. Sampson are occupying their home on South Twenty-first street.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. B. Willits and Miss Jessie Willits are guests of their daughter, Mrs. D. C. Crowell, on South Twentieth street. Mrs. W. L. Pryor has as her house guest Miss Margaret Harris, of New York, in whose honor she entertained at dinner prior to the navy yard hop. Her guests included Miss Harris, Miss Gillette, Miss Bispham, Lieut. Walter E. Reno, Ensigns Richard H. Knight and Adolph Rickhardt.

Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Powers gave a charming supper after the navy hop on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger had dinner prior to the dance for Miss Katherine Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilton and Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly.

Comdr. and Mrs. D. E. Dismukes entertained at dinner Thursday in honor of their house guests, Major and Mrs. Melville Shaw, of Washington, D.C., and Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar Green, of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran,

jr., entertained in honor of their guest, Mrs. Meredith, of Troy, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. John G. Muir have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Delmont. Mrs. Henry C. Mustin is staying with her sister, Mrs. George Barnett, prior to leaving for Pensacola. Lieutenant Commander Mustin's station for the next three months.

Paymr. John J. Luchinsinger, jr., gave a dinner aboard the Alabama Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. George L. Parker, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leonard P. Weitzell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stoer and Miss Leona Zurn. Comdr. John S. Graham had dinner on the Idaho in honor of Mr. and Mrs. McMullin and Lieut. and Mrs. Burns. Naval Constr. F. G. Coburn was called suddenly home to Minnesota on account of the death of his mother. Mrs. A. B. Court is visiting friends in Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Alexander J. Gray chaperoned Miss Margaret Gray and Miss Ruth Paxton to Annapolis on Saturday for the hop, when the young ladies were guests of Midshipmen McReavey and Childs.

Comdr. and Mrs. Milton E. Reed had dinner on the Maine prior to the dance in the sail loft. Mrs. W. L. Pryor gave a bridge lunch in honor of her guest, Miss Margaret Harris, on Saturday. Among those invited to meet Miss Harris were Mesdames Deborah H. Turnbull, Gladys Belknap, W. H. Bell, Hiram Bearss, Lucius Beebe, Misses Barbara Bispham, Royce, Gillette, Harris and Gertrude Leterman. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Bisset have taken a house for the winter at 2322 South Twentieth street. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Richardson are now occupying the house formerly belonging to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, on Pitner street.

#### SHAKESPEARE AT FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1914.

A unique dramatic presentation in Chaplain Headley's course of free entertainments was given in the post exchange hall Thursday evening, Jan. 22, by Rev. Walter E. Bentley and company, of Brooklyn. Mr. Bentley was formerly an actor of no mean repute, but left the stage to become an Episcopal priest, and although now rector of the Church of the Ascension, Brooklyn, still retains his interest in his former profession. He is prominently identified with the Actors' Church Alliance and promotes the interests of high dramatic art by the production of Shakespeare and other edifying plays in his parish house. He trains parishioners of promise as amateur actors and from time to time they give entertainments in connection with their own and other churches.

Mr. Bentley, an old friend of the Chaplain's, kindly consented to visit the post with five of his confrères—two young ladies and three men. They rendered in costume acts from Othello, Hamlet, Julius Caesar and also from "The Belles." Mr. Mackinnon, an able second to Mr. Bentley, played the role of Matthias in "The Belles" with remarkable power.

Take it as a whole, the acting was so good and so far from amateurish in quality that it held the attention of the large audience of officers and enlisted men from beginning to end. The post orchestra rendered acceptable music between the acts.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., JAN. 29, WAR D.  
First Lieut. Thomas J. Cecil, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to 62d Co., and placed on unassigned list. Report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses, Puget Sound, for assignment. Leave four days to Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C.  
Leave one month to Capt. Courtland Nixon, 5th Inf.  
The resignation of 2d Lieut. Edmund C. Glenn, Phil. Scouts, is accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 28, 1914.  
Second Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, C.A.C., at his own request is relieved from duty as student officer in the first-year course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley. He will report in person to C.O. Fort Riley, for purpose of taking the course for officers at the School for Bakers and Cooks.  
Leave five days, Jan. 30, to Capt. Le Vert Coleman, C.A.C.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 24, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, Inf., unassigned, to be captain from Jan. 18, 1914, vice Capt. Henry F. McFeely, 12th Inf., retired from active service Jan. 17, 1914.  
Second Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, 25th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 18, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., detached from his proper command on that date.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 26, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., to be colonel from Jan. 24, 1914, vice Shaker, retired Jan. 23, 1914.  
Major Clint C. Heary, C.A.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Jan. 24, 1914, vice Davis, promoted.  
Capt. Malcolm Young, C.A.C., to be major from Jan. 24, 1914, vice Heary, promoted.  
First Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, C.A.C., to be captain from Jan. 24, 1914, vice Young, promoted.  
Second Lieut. Christopher D. Pearce, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 24, 1914, vice Cross, promoted.

#### INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

CHANGES NO. 6, WASHINGTON, DEC. 13, 1913, WAR D.  
Para. 26, 58, 93, 712, 718, 725, 736, 740, 763, 768 and 781. Infantry Drill Regulations, are changed as follows:

26. When making or receiving official reports, all officers will salute, if covered; if uncovered, they stand at attention. When under arms, the salute is made with the sword or saber if drawn, otherwise with the hand. A mounted officer dismounts before addressing a superior not mounted.

On meeting, all officers salute when covered; when uncovered, they exchange the courtesies observed between gentlemen.

Military courtesy requires the junior to salute first, but when the salute is introductory to a report made at a military ceremony or formation, to the representative of a common superior—as, for example, to the adjutant, officer of the day, etc.—the officer making the report, whatever his rank, will salute first; the officer to whom the report is made will acknowledge by saluting, if covered, or verbally, if uncovered, that he has received and understood the report. (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

58. (Changed by C.I.D.R., No. 3, War D., 1913.) 1. Hand, 2. SALUTE.

Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of forefinger touches the lower part of the forehead above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about 45°, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted. (TWO) Drop the arm smartly by the side.

For rules governing salutes, see "Honors and Salutes," Para. 758-765. (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

93. Being at right shoulder arms: 1. Rifle, 2. SALUTE. Carry the left hand smartly to the small of the stock, forearm horizontal, palm of hand down, thumb and fingers extended and joined, forefinger touching end of cocking piece; look toward the person saluted. (TWO) Drop left hand by the side; turn head and eyes to the front. (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

712. Third section, last sentence, strike out the word "him" and substitute the words "the reviewing officer." (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

718. If the rank of the reviewing officer entitles him to the honor, the band plays the prescribed national air or the field music sounds to the color, march, flourishes or ruffles when arms are presented. When passing in review at the moment the regimental color salutes, the musicians halted in front of the reviewing officer, sound to the color, march, flourishes or ruffles. (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

725. Ninth section, strike out the first word "Dis-mounted;" sixth line of that section, insert the word "with arms in hand" after the word "subdivisions." (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

736. Change first section to read as follows: The regiment being in line, the colonel details a company, other than the color company, to receive and escort the national color to its place in line. During the ceremony the regimental color remains with the color guard at its post with the regiment.

Seventh section, fourth line, insert the word "regimental" before the words "color bearer."

Eighth section, second line, strike out the words, "resumes the carry and." (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

740. When arms are presented at the funeral of a person entitled to any of the following honors, the band plays the prescribed national air, or the field music sounds to the color, march, flourishes, or ruffles, according to the rank of the deceased, after which the band plays an appropriate air. The commander of the escort, in forming column, gives the appropriate commands for the different arms. (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

763. When covered, all enlisted men within saluting distance and not in ranks, salute all officers. The hand is held in the position of salute until the salute has been acknowledged or until the officer has passed or has been passed. If uncovered, stand at attention, without saluting.

The rule for officers is stated in Par. 26. Enlisted men out of doors and armed with the rifle salute with the piece on the right shoulder; if indoors, the rifle salute is rendered at the order or trail. (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

768. Third section, strike out the words "except in the escort of the color." (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

781. Change first section to read as follows: Preparatory to a signal the staff is held with the right hand near the head of the staff, hand below the chin, back to the front, ferrule pointed upward and to the right.

Change the fifteenth and sixteenth sections, the drum major's salute, both to read the same, as follows:

The drum major, with staff in hand, salutes by bringing his staff to a vertical position, head of the staff up and opposite the left shoulder. (C.I.D.R., No. 6, Dec. 13, 1913.)

By order of the Secretary of War:  
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.  
Official: GEO. ANDREWS, The Adjutant General.

#### COAST ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1909.

CHANGES NO. 4, WASHINGTON, JAN. 22, 1914, WAR D.  
Par. 652, Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1909, as changed by Par. III, G.O. 70, War D., 1911, is further changed to read as follows:

652. When service ammunition is fired from mortars or from seacoast guns above 4.7-inch caliber, or when blank ammunition is fired from mortars or from seacoast guns of any caliber, the powder chambers will be sponged and the mushroom head wiped off after each round and before loading for the next round, in order to insure the extinguishment of all sparks and the removal of smoldering fragments. The sponge and cloth used for this purpose will be dipped in kerosene oil and the surplus oil will be removed from them before using.

At mortar batteries, in order to avoid exposing the powder charge to flames from the preceding shot or salvo, which may issue from the breach of the piece or from the muzzle of the piece in rear, No. 6 will not approach the piece until the springing of the powder chamber has been completed. (C.O. A.D.R., No. 4, Jan. 22, 1914.)

By order of the Secretary of War:  
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.  
Official: GEO. ANDREWS, The Adjutant General.

G.O. 3, JAN. 23, 1913, WAR DEPT.

An advance copy of this order which relates to the admission of candidates to the U.S.M.A., was published in our issue of Jan. 24, page 657.

[Note.—G.O. 21 is the last of the series of 1913.]

G.O. 1, JAN. 17, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

Major Henry H. Whitney, A.G., adjutant, 3d Division, in addition to his other duties is detailed as acting department adjutant, relieving Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, from that duty.

By command of Major General Murray:

W. A. NICHOLS, Col., G.S., C. of S.

#### BULLETIN 2, JAN. 13, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

I. The Secretary of War directs that commanding officers of organizations armed with the bayonet or saber be informed to the effect that instruction in both of these important weapons is very unsatisfactory; that steps must be taken to correct it, and, furthermore, that the continuance of organizations in the present condition of inefficiency in the use of these weapons will be considered a sufficient reason to assign to the command of such units officers who can bring about more satisfactory results. Letter War Dept., Jan. 7, 1914, No. 2113081.

II. Requisitions for Signal Corps equipment will show hereafter the disposition made of articles intended to be replaced by the articles called for.

III. From official correspondence received at these headquarters it is noted that the requirements of orders and regulations are not complied with in many cases. Instructions follow governing the matter.

G.O. 2, JAN. 13, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

1. In compliance with authority contained in ninth endorsement, A.G.O., dated Dec. 30, 1913, and in order that the troops of this department may become familiar in the use of the automatic caliber .45 pistol commanding officers of all Cavalry regiments in the department will commence the regular annual target practice of their organizations without unnecessary delay.

2. Commanding officers of troops on border patrol duty which cannot be relieved from such duty for this purpose, will make requisition for the necessary target material to hold their practice at their present stations at the border.

3. The attention of all organization commanders is invited to the importance of taking advantage of every suitable day for this purpose.

4. In order that all of the ammunition on hand shall not be used for this purpose, leaving the troops without any for use in case of necessity, instruction practice only, will be carried on until further instructions from these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

R. A. BROWN, Major, G.S., C. of S.

[Note.—G.O. 9 is the last of the series of 1913.]

G.O. 1, JAN. 13, 1914, 3D DIVISION.

Major Henry H. Whitney, A.G., having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Par. 13, S.O. 282, War D., Dec. 3, 1913, is assigned to duty and announced as division adjutant, with station in this city.

By command of Major General Murray:

W. A. NICHOLS, Col., G.S., C. of S.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 293, Dec. 16, 1913, War D., as directs Brig. Gen. William C. Rivers, Chief, Philippine Constabulary (major, Cavalry), upon his arrival in the United States after being relieved from his present duties to report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army is amended so as to assign Brigadier General Rivers to the 3d Cavalry as major, to take effect April 1, 1914, and he will join that regiment after his arrival in the United States upon the expiration of leave granted him. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, having been relieved from the command of the 5th Brigade and assigned to the command of the 6th Brigade, to take effect Feb. 1, 1914, is relieved from station at Omaha, Neb., and is assigned to station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to take effect that date. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Leave four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Brig. Gen. William C. Rivers, Chief, Philippine Constabulary (major, Cavalry), upon his relief from his present duties. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing is relieved from duty in this department, effective on date of sailing, and will proceed, accompanied by his authorized aids, on the transport sailing Dec. 15, 1913, to San Francisco for further orders. (Dec. 10, Phil. D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Leave until March 1, 1914, to Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M.C. Lieutenant Colonel Slavens will sail for the



Philippine Islands on March 5, 1914, instead of Feb. 5, 1914, as heretofore directed. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Sick leave one month to Capt. George E. Stewart, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Jan. 7, S.D.)

Capt. Stephen H. Mould and Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., are assigned to duty as assistants in the office of the department quartermaster, with station in Manila, effective Dec. 14, 1913. (Dec. 16, Phil. D.)

Leave four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe or Japan, is granted Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, Q.M.C., effective upon completion of his tour of duty in this department. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

Leave two months, about Feb. 1, to Pay Clerk Franklin C. Kearns, Q.M.C. (Jan. 15, Western D.)

Major Willard D. Newbill, Q.M.C., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as assistant to the department Q.M. and as assistant to the division Q.M., 3d Division, with station in San Francisco. (Jan. 8, Western D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Q.M. Corps, in addition to their present duties, are ordered:

First Division: Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, vice Col. John B. Bellinger, relieved; assistants, Majors William C. Cannon and Frank H. Lawton and Capt. George D. Arrowsmith. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Major William C. Cannon, Q.M.C., having reported at these headquarters on Jan. 19, is assigned to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, with station in New York city. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Denis McSweeney, Q.M.C., now at the Sterling Hotel, Washington, having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough will report to C.O. Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Marcus A. Lewis, Q.M.C., Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to Fort George Wright, Wash., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin Lafferty, Q.M.C. Sergeant Lafferty upon relief will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. George Luberoff, Q.M.C. Sergeant Luberoff upon relief will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William T. Youart, Q.M.C., Jackson Barracks, La., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave April 6, 1914, for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Bentler, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave April 6, 1914, for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John H. Stern, Q.M.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave March 5, 1914, for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John W. Vogel, Q.M.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., is assigned to duty at that depot. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John D. Summerlin, Q.M.C., from duty at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for duty. (Dec. 12, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George W. Thornburg, Q.M.C., on March 10, 1914, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 24, War D.)

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, having arrived on the transport Sherman, are assigned to duty as follows: Patrick F. Duggan and Arnold M. Reeve to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; Henry Guth to Q.M. Depot, Manila, and John K. Baker to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

Upon arrival of Q.M. Sergt. John R. Baker, Q.M.C., at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, Q.M. Sergt. Oliver Smith, Q.M.C., will be relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Manila for duty. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Earle H. Kerr, Q.M.C., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will be sent to Fort George Wright, Wash., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Leland Willson, Q.M.C. Sergeant Willson upon relief will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.)

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, will be relieved from duty at their present stations and sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, via Cordova, Chetina, Tonsina, "Valdez-Fairbanks Trail," at such time as will enable them to leave Seattle, Wash., not later than March 14, 1914, and arrive at Cordova about April 1, 1914, and Fort Gibbon not later than May 1, 1914: Charles Bader, recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Henry C. Hensley, Alcatraz, Cal.; Presley Holliday, Fort Lawton, Wash. Upon arrival at Fort Gibbon they will be assigned to duty. Sergeants Holliday and Hensley for the open season only, and Davis, at the end of the open season Sergeants Holliday and Hensley will be sent to Seattle, Wash., to report to the depot quartermaster for instructions. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Melvin R. Ginn, Q.M.C., Fort Sill, Okla., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Daniel F. Connor, Q.M.C. Sergeant Connor upon relief will be sent to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Pacific Branch. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Daniel O'Connell, Q.M.C., upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippines will be sent to the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty as steward of the general mess. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Michael G. Bullier, Q.M.C., Fort Barry, Cal., at the opening of navigation about June 1, 1914, will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Arthur W. Stanley, Q.M.C., Fort Gibbon, Alaska, upon completion of his tour of duty in that country in July, 1914, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for instructions. (Jan. 27, War D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

### MEDICAL CORPS.

#### BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, S.G.

Sick leave for two months to Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., and upon the expiration of this leave Major Ford will report in person to the C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Leave one month, about Jan. 19, to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Alleyne von Schrader, M.C. (Jan. 17, Western D.)

First Lieut. George B. Lake, M.C., from sick in the Department Hospital, Manila, will return to proper station. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

Leave three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major George H. R. Gosman, M.C. (Jan. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Samuel J. Turnbull, M.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and from duty with Ambulance Company No. 3, 2d Division, and will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Leave one month, effective about Jan. 20, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Harley J. Hallett, M.C. (Jan. 17, 2d Div.)

### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Edward Quintard, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 26, 1914. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Leave one month, with permission to visit Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., upon completion of temporary duty in connection with recruiting work at Macabebe, Pampanga. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Henry F. Phillips, M.R.C., Marathon, Texas, will proceed to Presidio, Texas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty. (Jan. 7, S.D.)

First Lieut. Henry F. Lincoln, M.R.C., Manila, is relieved from duty in the Army Transport Service, and assigned to duty with the recruiting party to be sent to Panay and Negros. (Dec. 9, Phil. D.)

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Matthew Neil, H.C., now at 2900 Harper street, Berkeley, Cal., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class John J. Hurley, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Hurley will be assigned to Ambulance Company No. 2, to fill a vacancy in that organization. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Sergt. William H. Bailey, H.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, from duty with Field Hospital No. 4 to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 5, Phil. D.)

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

#### BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN.

First Lieut. William H. Sage, Jr., C.E., due to arrive in the department on the Sherman about Dec. 2, 1913, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty with Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Nov. 29, Phil. D.)

Leave ten days to Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. John Kennedy, Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 27, War D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

### BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Eric Nilan, having arrived in this department on the transport Sherman, will proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Lewis N. Prentice, who will proceed to Manila, thence to the United States. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Arthur F. Skiles, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Landalen Bluste, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward C. Starr, Fort Constitution, N.H., will be sent to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

### SIGNAL CORPS.

#### BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Lieut. James H. Van Horn, S.C., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Co. L, Signal Corps, at that post. (Dec. 3, Phil. D.)

The following changes in station and duties of enlisted men of the Signal Corps are ordered: First Class Sergt. Clyde B. Williams from Seattle, Wash., to Juneau, Alaska, and Sergt. Benjamin J. Hill from Juneau to Petersburg, Alaska. (Jan. 16, Western D.)

Sergt. Maurice L. Boyle, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Massachusetts and will be sent to Boston, Mass., to report for duty until July 1, 1914. (Jan. 27, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Lonnie M. Powers, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Oklahoma, with orders to report for duty until July 1, 1914. (Jan. 27, War D.)

First Class Sergt. George Clark, S.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Utah and will be sent to Salt Lake City, with orders to report for duty until July 1, 1914. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. William C. Thompson, S.C., now at Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty with Co. M, Signal Corps. (Jan. 8, Western D.)

### CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain John E. Rochford, recently appointed with rank from Dec. 3, 1913, is assigned to the 1st Field Artillery. He will report in person on Feb. 28, 1914, at Fort Myer, Va., for duty until further orders. (Jan. 28, War D.)

### CAVALRY.

#### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, president of an Army retiring board at Fort Francisco, Cal., for examination by the board. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Capt. Claude B. Sweeney, 1st Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will report to his regimental commander for duty with a view to his appointment as adjutant of the regiment. (Jan. 12, Western D.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

The name of Major Francis C. Marshall, 2d Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect April 1, 1914, and the name of Major William C. Rivers, Cavalry (brigadier general, Chief, Philippine Constabulary), is removed therefrom, March 31, 1914. (Jan. 27, War D.)

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

First Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 17, S.D.)

#### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Capt. Elmer Lindsley, 7th Cav., having been detailed in the Q.M. Corps, effective Dec. 24, 1913, will report on that date to the department quartermaster for duty as assistant in his office, with station in Manila. (Dec. 16, Phil. D.)

First Sergt. John McBride, Troop G, 7th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 24, War D.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

#### COL. L. S. McCORMICK, ATTACHED.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for four months, to visit the United States, to Major George O. Cress, 8th Cav., to leave this department about April 15, 1914. (Dec. 10, Phil. D.)

Regimental Comy. Sergt. Dennis Kavanagh, 8th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 26, War D.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave fifteen days, about Jan. 17, 1914, to Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 9th Cav., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Jan. 16, C.D.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The name of 1st Lieut. George Grunert, 11th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 16, and the name of 1st Lieut. William F. Wheatley, Cav., is removed therefrom, Feb. 15. Lieutenant Wheatley is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, Feb. 16. He will upon his relief from recruiting duty join station to which assigned. (Jan. 28, War D.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

#### COL. H. G. SICKEL, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., about Feb. 16, 1914, for duty. (Jan. 28, War D.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave one month, about Jan. 12, 1914, to Capt. Harry N. Coates, 13th Cav., El Paso, Texas. (Jan. 10, S.D.)

Sick leave three months to Vets. Alexander Plummer, 13th Cav. Upon the expiration of this leave he will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 28, War D.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Feb. 13, 1914, to Major Frank M. Caldwell, 14th Cav., Fort McIntosh, Texas. (Jan. 17, S.D.)

Chief Musician Joseph Trusty, band, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, is transferred as private to the Engineer band and will be sent to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave three months, about Jan. 17, to 1st Lieut. William W. Gordon, Cav., aid. (Jan. 15, Western D.)

Lieut. Col. John C. Waterman, Cav., recently promoted from major, unassigned, with rank from Dec. 2, 1913, is assigned to the 12th Cavalry. He will assume command of the 1st Squadron of that regiment and will join squadron. (Jan. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. William F. Wheatley, Cav., from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and from further duty on recruiting service, Feb. 15, 1914. (Jan. 28, War D.)

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

#### 2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Leave two months, with permission to return to the United States via Suez, is granted 1st Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins, 2d Field Art., effective on completion of his tour of duty in this department. (Dec. 8, Phil. D.)

#### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Capt. William M. Michel, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 13, S.D.)

Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., Eagle Pass, Texas, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 13, S.D.)

#### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. —

Col. Edward A. Millar, 6th Field Art., is transferred to the 2d Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Vincent P. Erwin, 6th Field Art., is detailed as a student officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and will proceed at the proper time to that post and report in person on Feb. 15 for the purpose of taking the course of instruction from that date to May 15, 1914. Upon the completion of the course Lieutenant Erwin will proceed without delay to join his proper station. (Jan. 27, War D.)

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

#### BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave one month and ten days, at once, to 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Green, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (Jan. 20, Western D.)

Major William Chamberlaine, C.A.C., will proceed to the following places for the purpose of consulting with, assisting, and advising the military authorities of each state in regard to the installation of the Coast Artillery war game for the Coast Artillery Reserves of the state and of giving such instruction in connection therewith as may be practicable to the officers and enlisted men of Coast Artillery: Bangor, Maine; Portland, Maine; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R.I., and New York, N.Y. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Leave seven days to Major George Blakely, C.A.C. (Jan. 22, War D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered, to take effect May 15, 1914:

First Lieut. Frank S. Clark from duty on the staff of C.O. Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, and assigned to the 125th Company. He will join company as soon as practicable after May 1, 1914.

First Lieut. Monte J. Hickok from 138th to the 1st Company and will join company.

First Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk from assignment to the 127th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about April 5, 1914. Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant Selkirk will report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, for duty on his staff.

First Lieut. Ralph D. Bates is transferred from the 125th to the 138th Company. He will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about April 5, 1914, and join the company to which assigned. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 11, Jan. 14, 1914, War D., relating to 1st Lieuts. Arthur H. Doig and Joseph A. Green, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 24, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered, to take effect April 15, 1914:

First Lieut. Arthur H. Doig from the 70th Company to the 38th.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Green from the 38th Company to the 70th.

Lieutenant Doig will proceed as soon as practicable after April 1, 1914, to join the company to which he is transferred. Lieutenant Green will proceed on the transport to leave San Francisco about March 5, 1914, to Manila and join company to which he is transferred. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Leave three months, about Jan. 15, to Capt. Clarence M. Condon, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal. (Jan. 14, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Lee O. Wright, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and report in person Jan. 26 for professional examination with a view to his selection for detail for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 14, Western D.)

Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will comply with the provisions of Par. 1, S.O. 301, War D., Dec. 26, 1913. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, C.A.C. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Major Clarence H. McNeil, C.A.C., detailed in the Inspector General's Department, will report to the department inspector for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (Dec. 10, Phil. D.)

Major Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., from duty in the Inspector General's Department to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Dec. 10, Phil. D.)

The name of Capt. Francis H. Lomax, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers and the name of Capt. Henry R. Casey, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, Jan. 27, 1914. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Capt. Henry R. Casey, C.A.C., from duty as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery Reserves, Militia of California, and is assigned to the 108th Company, C.A.C., to take effect Jan. 28, 1914, and will join that company. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, to Capt. Henry R. Casey, C.A.C., upon his relief from his present duties. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Sick leave three months to 1st Lieut. George E. Turner, C.A.C. (Jan. 28, War D.)

Leave granted 2d Lieut. Fredrick E. Kingman, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Robert E. Kimball, C.A.C., will proceed to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on Jan. 26, 1914, for examination, with a view to his selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 22, E.D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. James W. Lyon, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, Jan. 27, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Paul J. Horton, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, to take effect Jan. 26, 1914. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 303, War D., Dec. 29, 1913, relating to Fireman Joseph Knopp, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Corpl. Thomas Ludlow, 139th Company, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Andrew Duncan, C.A.C., now in the Philippine Islands, is assigned to duty at Fort Mills, P.I. (Jan. 26, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps are detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of New York, effective Feb. 9, 1914, and will be sent to New York city to report in person to Capt. James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., inspector-instructor: Sergt. Francis H. Quinn, 82d Co., Fort Totten, N.Y.; Sergt. Robert Llewellyn, 122d Co., Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Sergt. William J. O'Brien, 146th Co., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and Sergt. William C. Simmons, 165th Co., Fort Totten, N.Y. (Jan. 26, War D.)

### INFANTRY.

#### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Second Lieut. John P. Ederly, 2d Inf., from aviation duty with the Signal Corps and from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., about Jan. 31, 1914, and will then join regiment. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Leave one month, about Jan. 24, 1914, to 2d Lieut. John P. Ederly, 2d Inf., from the date of his relief from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., to April 5, 1914. Lieutenant Ederly is authorized to go beyond the sea. (Jan. 24, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 17, Jan. 21, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Evan E. Lewis, 2d Inf., to join the regiment to which assigned upon the expiration of his present leave is revoked. (Jan. 27, War D.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Sergt. Adam Schuman, Co. L, 4th Inf., on duty with the Militia of New York, will be discharged from the Army Feb. 9, 1914, by purchase. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Sergt. Henry J. Reinmiller, Co. K, 4th Inf., relieved from further duty with the Militia of New York, effective Feb. 9, 1914, and is transferred to the 53d Co., C.A.C. He will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.



## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave two months to Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 12th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 12, Western D.)

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. DUNNING.

Lieut. Col. George W. McVey, 13th Inf., detailed in the Adjutant General's Department, assigned to duty at Philippine Department headquarters, with station in Manila. (Dec. 3, Phil. D.)

First Sergt. John W. White, Co. M, 13th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will be sent to San Francisco on first available transport, to await action on his application for retirement. (Dec. 6, Phil. D.)

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

First Lieut. Benjamin B. McCroskey, 15th Inf., having arrived on the transport Sherman, will proceed to Nagasaki, Japan, and thence by commercial transportation to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

Capt. Charles B. Clark, 15th Inf., due to arrive on the Sherman about Dec. 2, 1913, will proceed by first available transport to Nagasaki, Japan, and thence by commercial transportation to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Nov. 29, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin B. McCroskey, 15th Inf., due to arrive on the Sherman about Dec. 2, 1913, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty with Co. G, 15th Inf. (Nov. 29, Phil. D.)

Col. William Faupel, Co. K, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Cook Patrick Guckin, Co. D, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 24, War D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. BELLE, JR.

Leave twenty days, at once, to Capt. Harry S. Howland, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. Upon expiration of leave Captain Howland will report at Letterman General Hospital for treatment. (Jan. 16, Western D.)

First Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 16th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Horace G. Ball, 6th Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Sergt. Henry L. Thompson, Co. I, 16th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, is detailed with the Militia of South Carolina and will be sent to Columbia, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 22, War D.)

First Sergt. Henry Wempner, Co. F, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 23, War D.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave one month, effective about Jan. 21, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf. (Jan. 19, 2d Div.)

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. William B. Graham, 20th Inf., upon expiration of Fort Douglas, Utah, upon expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and join his regiment now at that post. (Jan. 14, Western D.)

Capt. Elliott M. Norton, Inf., is assigned to the 20th Infantry. He is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and from further duty on recruiting service, and will join the regiment to which he is assigned. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. George O. Bowen, 20th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bailey Military Institute, Greenwood, S.C. (Jan. 27, War D.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, 21st Inf., upon his return to the United States from Hawaii will report to Washington and report to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty, and upon the completion will rejoin proper station. (Jan. 27, War D.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave one month, effective about Feb. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, 22d Inf. (Jan. 21, 2d Div.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William P. Pearson, 23d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 17, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and eight days, about Jan. 25, 1914, to Major Henry J. Hunt, 23d Inf. (Jan. 17, 2d Inf.)

Leave ten days is granted Capt. Harrison J. Price, 23d Inf. (Jan. 27, War D.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTLER.

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, 24th Inf., from duty at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, on completion of transfer of his duties to 1st Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, 8th Inf., and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Sergt. John J. McMahon, Co. I, 26th Inf., Texas City, Texas, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Virginia and will be sent to Richmond, Va., for duty. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, effective about Jan. 24, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Ernest B. Smalley, 26th Inf. (Jan. 17, 2d Div.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

First Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 29th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor with the Militia of New York, to take effect March 15, 1914. He will proceed to New York city and take station. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Edwin S. Miller, 29th Inf., is detailed for duty at Castle Williams, Fort Jay, N.Y., for assignment to duty with the 9th Disciplinary Company and as assistant to the prison officer, Castle Williams. (Jan. 27, War D.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

First Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 30th Inf., now on leave, will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and report in person Jan. 26 to the C.O. for professional examination with a view to his selection for detail for a period of four years in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 12, Western D.)

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. William A. Nichols, Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (Jan. 26, War D.)

## INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Capt. Ralph H. Van Daman, 21st Inf., promoted to major, rank Dec. 11, 1913, assigned to 21st Inf.

First Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Dec. 11, 1913, assigned to 9th Inf.

First Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Dec. 21, 1913, assigned to 12th Inf.

Second Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 11, 1913, assigned to 19th Inf.

Second Lieut. George R. Harrison, 25th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Dec. 21, 1913, assigned to 25th Inf.

Major Van Daman will be assigned to a battalion by his regimental commander and will join that battalion.

Each of the company officers will join the company of which assigned. (Jan. 26, War D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Pedro D. Dulay, P.S., is transferred from the 20th Company to the 4th Company. (Dec. 3, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. Edmund C. Glenn from the 42d Co. to the 1st Co., and 2d Lieut. Estaban B. Dalao from the 1st Co. to the 42d Co. Lieutenant Dalao will join the company to which transferred. (Dec. 13, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Allen Smith, jr., P.S., to leave the department about Feb. 15, 1914. (Dec. 16, Phil. D.)

Leave three months, with permission to visit the United States via Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Cody, P.S., to leave the department about Jan. 25, 1914. (Dec. 16, Phil. D.)

The 39th and 51st Companies, P.S., are relieved from duty in the field near Davao, Mindanao, and will proceed as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1914, to station as follows: 39th Company to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao and 51st Company to Angur Barracks, Jolo. (Dec. 16, Phil. D.)

The 20th Company, P.S., from duty at San Ramon Farm, Mindanao, as soon as practicable after Jan. 1, 1914, to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for station. (Dec. 16, Phil. D.)

The 1st Company, P.S., from assignment to station in Manila to station at Camp Nichols, Rizal, in connection with the

military mapping of Luzon and Cagayan Sulu. (Dec. 9, Phil. D.)

## DETAILED TO SCHOOL OF FIRE.

The following officers are detailed as student officers at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. Those not already at Fort Sill will proceed at the proper time to that post and all officers mentioned will report in person on Feb. 15, 1914, for the purpose of taking course of instruction from that date to May 15, 1914:

First Field Artillery, Capt. Ned B. Rehkopf, 1st Lieut. Wilbur Rogers and 2d Lieut. Freeman W. Bowley.

Third Field Artillery, 1st Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, 2d Lieut. Harold H. Bateman, Herbert R. Odell and Bethel W. Simpson.

Fourth Field Artillery, Capt. Alden F. Brewster, Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., 1st Lieut. Charles F. Hollingsworth and 2d Lieut. William J. Wrona.

Fifth Field Artillery, 1st Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, 2d Lieut. John E. Hatch and Thomas G. M. Oliphant.

Sixth Field Artillery, 2d Lieut. Frank A. Turner. (Jan. 23, War D.)

## G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 10, 1914, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major Frederic H. Sargent, Q.M.C., Capt. Ralph S. Porter, M.C., Theodore B. Taylor, Oscar A. McGee, Thomas M. Knox and 1st Lieut. Frank E. Davis, 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Lauderdale, D.S., 2d Lieut. William C. Christy, Harold Thompson and Edwin S. Blackwell, jr., 5th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav. Judge assigned. (Jan. 24, War D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet in the camp of the 26th Infantry, at Texas City, Texas, Jan. 23, 1914. Detail for the court: Col. Charles M. O'Connor, 6th Cav., Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, 13th Inf., Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 4th Field Art., Major Henry J. Hunt, 23d Inf., Capt. Isaac Newell, G. Maury Crallé, 11th Inf., John R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf., John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., Daniel F. Craig, 4th Field Art., Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 23d Inf., E. Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., Rufus B. Clark, 11th Inf., and Edward H. Andres, 18th Inf., and Capt. James T. Moore, 27th Inf., J.A. (Jan. 16, 2d Div.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 15, 1914, for the preliminary examination of enlisted men of the mobile Army to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant. Detail: Major Wilson T. Davidson, M.C., Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. James H. Dickey, 15th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Michael A. Dailey, M.C. (Jan. 9, S.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.C., Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 10th Inf., and Capt. Robert E. Wood, Cav., is appointed to meet in the Canal Zone at the call of the senior member of the board for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting upon the amount of surplus furniture in the possession of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the condition of the furniture, and as to whether or not it is suitable for equipping officers' quarters and messes in the Canal Zone, with a view to fixing a fair value at which the furniture may be taken over for the use of the Army. (Jan. 23, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., Capt. William H. Monroe, C.A.C., Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sharpe, M.C., and 2d Lieut. Gen. John H. Hines, C.A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Jan. 15, 1914, to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men to determine their eligibility for the final examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. (Jan. 8, Western D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., M.C., Major Frank H. Albright, 14th Inf., Capt. Patrick H. Mullaney, 14th Inf., 1st Lieut. Lewis A. Lavanture, M.R.C., and 2d Lieut. Edwin F. Harding, 14th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort George Wright, Wash., Jan. 15, 1914, to conduct the preliminary examination of enlisted men for the final examination for advancement to the grade of second lieutenant in the U.S. Army. (Jan. 8, Western D.)

## RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. George L. Byroade, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1914, and upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., to take effect Feb. 1, 1914. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty on recruiting service, upon the closing of the recruiting station designated after his name, and will then proceed to his home: Major Charles N. Barney, retired, El Paso, Texas, and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Gunn, retired, Duluth, Minn. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Capt. Edward N. Macon, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College, N.M., and will proceed to his home. (Jan. 28, War D.)

## RETIRED BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at San Francisco, Cal., from time to time for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. John H. Pershing, Brig. Gen. John P. Wissar, Col. John L. Chamberlain, 1st Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Beck, M.C., Major William F. Lewis, M.C.; recorder, Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp. (Jan. 26, War D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C., Major James R. Church, M.C., Capt. Charles O. Zollars, C.A.C., Capt. Hartman L. Butler, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin B. Warriner, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Williams, Maine, Feb. 3, 1914, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces as may be authorized to appear before it. (Jan. 26, War D.)

## TRANSFERES.

Capt. Robert J. Maxey, 26th Inf., is transferred to the 18th Infantry. He will join the company to which assigned. (Jan. 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 11, Jan. 14, 1914, War D., as transfers 2d Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlain, 7th Cav., to the 9th Cavalry, is amended so as to transfer that officer to the 5th Cavalry, April 1, 1914. (Jan. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 3d Cav., is transferred to the 1st Cavalry. He will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 2, War D.)

The transfer of 2d Lieut. Augustin M. Prentiss at his own request from the Cavalry arm to the Coast Artillery Corps on Jan. 17, 1914, with rank from Oct. 4, 1913, is announced. He will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for assignment to duty with a company in that command. (Jan. 28, War D.)

## NATIONAL GUARD INSPECTIONS.

Capt. Robert O. Ragsdale, Inf., I-I, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Michigan: Jackson, Kalamazoo, Coldwater, Adrian, Monroe, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Pontiac, Port Huron, Flint, Owosso, Bay City, Saginaw, Big Rapids, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Ionia, Lansing, Alpena, Cheboygan, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton, Menominee, Manistee and Lansing. (Jan. 16, C.D.)

Capt. Henry S. Wagner, Inf., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of Militia of Texas: Taylor, Temple, Waco, Cameron, Brenham, Houston, Galveston, Orange, Beaumont, Groves, Waco, Marshall, Athens, Corsicana, Mexia, Hillsboro, Waxahachie, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kaufman, Greenville, Sherman, Gainesville, Vernon, Crowley, Plainview, El Paso, San Antonio, Laredo, Corpus Christi, Brownsville and Austin. (Jan. 8, S.D.)

Capt. Robert H. Wescott, Inf., inspector-instructor, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Wisconsin: Madison, Monroe, Beloit, Whitewater, Fort Atkinson, Milwaukee, Oconomowoc, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Appleton, Neenah, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Ripon, Beaver Dam, Portage, Mauston, Tomah, Sparta, Reedsburg, Virgo, La Crosse, Hudson, Monomonic, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Rice Lake, Superior, Ashland, Rhinelander, Wausau, Marshfield, Neillsville, Oconto, Marinette and Camp Douglas. (Jan. 14, C.D.)

Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer, Inf., inspector-instructor, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Kansas: Burlingame, Emporia, Newton, Hutchinson, Larned, Garden City, McPherson, Wichita, Winfield, Independence, Fredonia, Yates Center, Burlington, Garnett, Fort Scott,

Paola, Lawrence, Manhattan, Ellsworth, Salina, Osborne, Belleville, Hiawatha, Holton and Topeka. (Jan. 14, C.D.)

The following officers will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and report in person Feb. 12, 1914, for the purpose of holding a conference concerning the annual inspection of the Militia of Ohio: Major George C. Saffarrans, Inf., inspector-instructor; 2d Lieut. William H. Garrison, jr., 12th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Vincent P. Erwin, 6th Field Art. (Jan. 15, C.D.)

Major George C. Saffarrans, Inf., I-I, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Ohio: Washington, C.H., Greenfield, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Columbus, Newark, Marysville, Delaware, Marion, Gallion, Bucyrus, Tiffin, Mansfield, Ashland, Shreve, Wooster, Canton, Akron, Wadsworth, Alliance, Youngstown, Warren, Conneaut, Geneva, Cleveland, Berea, Elyria, Norwalk, Camp Perry and Columbus. (Jan. 15, C.D.)

Second Lieut. Vincent P. Erwin, 6th Field Art., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Ohio: Zanesville, Caldwell, Marietta, McConnellsville, New Lexington, Somerset, Athens, Logan, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Iron-ton, Portsmouth, Manchester, Cincinnati, Batavia, Hillsboro, Blanchester, Norwood, Georgetown, Wyoming, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus and Cleveland. (Jan. 15, C.D.)

Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, jr., 12th Cav., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, making the annual inspection of organizations of Militia of Ohio: Urbana, Springfield, Xenia, Dayton, Hamilton, Eaton, Greenville, Covington, Piqua, Sidney, Lima, Ada, Kenton, Tiffin, Sycamore, Fostoria, Bowling Green, Ottawa, St. Marys, Spencer, Van Wert, Paulding, Bryan, Hicksville, Defiance, Napoleon, Toledo, Oak Harbor, Fremont, Clyde and Sandusky. (Jan. 15, C.D.)

Para. 4 and 7, S.O. 2, these headquarters, c.s., relating to the annual inspection of the Militia of Missouri by Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James P. Marley, 6th Field Art., are revoked. (Jan. 15, C.D.)

Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., 6th Inf., inspector-instructor, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Missouri: Kansas City (starting point), Independence, Odessa, St. Joseph, Tarkio, Maryville, Chillicothe, Trenton, Unionville, Kirksville, Moberly, Hannibal, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Columbia and Nevada. (Jan. 15, C.D.)

First Lieut. James P. Marley, 6th Field Art., will proceed to the places hereinafter specified, making the annual inspection of Militia of Missouri: Butler, Nevada, Lamar, Carthage, Webb City, Joplin, Neosho, Pierce City, Monett, Springfield, West Plains, Poplar Bluff, Silveston, Caruthersville, Lutesville, Fredericktown, Booneville, Sedalia, Cole Camp and Warrensburg. (Jan. 15, C.D.)

First Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, Inf., inspector-instructor, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of South Dakota Militia: Faulkton, Redfield, Lemmon, Ipswich, Aberdeen, Watertown, Brookings, Madison, Sioux Falls, Canton, Yankton, Mitchell, Westington Springs, Pierre, Rapid City and Lead. (Jan. 13, C.D.)

## RECRUITING SERVICE.

Each of the following officers is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to the recruit depot specified after his name and report in person to the commanding officer thereof for duty: First Lieut. James W. Lyon, C.A.C., Fort Slocum, N.Y., and 1st Lieut. George C. Keleher, 26th Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the recruit depot specified after his name and from further duty on recruiting service: First Lieut. Paul J. Horton, C.A.C., Fort Slocum, N.Y., and 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes, 27th Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieutenant Horton will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty with a company; Lieutenant Holmes will join his company. (Jan. 26, War D.)

## PLACED ON UNASSIGNED LIST.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name and placed on the unassigned list: Capt. William A. Castle, 9th Inf., 1st Lieut. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf. (Jan. 26, War D.)

## U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

Prof. Gustav J. Fieberger and Edwin R. Stuart, U.S.M.A., will report to Washington and report not later than Feb. 4, 1914, to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty, and upon the completion will return to proper station. (Jan. 27, War D.)

## RECRUIT COMPANIES.

First Sergt. Edward Fredriksen, 28th Recruit Company, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 28, War D.)

## UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

## Outgoing.

## Schedule to July 1, 1914.

	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Transport					
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 14	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13

## Incoming.

## Schedule to July 11, 1914.

	Leave Manila.	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Transport					
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	22
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	22
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 11	24
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 3	July 11	23

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

## ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.  
KILPATRICK—At New York.  
LISCUM—At Manila.  
LOGAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Philippine Islands Jan. 15, 1914; left Guam Jan. 28.  
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.  
MERRITT—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5.  
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.  
THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 21.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

## CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.

## MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. John K. Jemison, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. First Lieut. John R. Ellis will command about Feb. 15, 1914.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I. First Lieut. Peter H. Otosen ordered to command about Feb. 15, 1914.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. O. ORD—1st Lieut. William P. Wilson, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.  
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.



**BLACK, STARR & FROST**

(Established 1810)

Fifth Ave., cor. 48th Street, New York

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches,  
Class Rings, Insignia, Service Stationary**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.**ARTISTS' MATERIALS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS  
AND IMPORTERS**  
542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK**Join the Navy League**

All citizens of the United States of good repute, both men and women, are eligible to membership in this non-partisan, patriotic organization, which represents no class or commercial interest. Annual memberships, \$2 and \$5, include subscription to the magazine "The Navy."

**NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES**  
Southern Building, Washington, D. C.**Army Mutual Aid Association**Total amount paid beneficiaries, \$2,141,806.87  
Reserve..... 374,985.56  
One fixed amount of Insurance, 3,000.00

An Association of Army Officers governed entirely by Army Officers. Payment to the beneficiaries is made within a few hours after a member's death.

Apply to the Post Adjutant or Surgeon for application blank, or write to the Secretary, 504 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

**"The Religion of the Future"**

by Charles W. Elliot, and other Unitarian addresses SENT FREE on application to Miss J. W. BUCKLIN, 47 George Street, Providence, R. I.

**... RETIRED P. N. C. O. ...**

Exceptional opportunity is now offered for several active, able, retired Staff Non-Com's to get into business for themselves. Good returns, no capital required, we furnish that. \$60.00 to \$100.00 per month easily made and work but part time. If interested communicate with The Eagle Press "Service Printers" Portland, Me.

**FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY DESIRES TRANSFER TO CAVALRY.** Terms to be arranged. Address L. C., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, rank Dec. 20, 1911, DESIRES TO ARRANGE TRANSFER TO THE FIELD ARTILLERY OR CAVALRY. Address M. O., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

Second Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, DESIRES TO ARRANGE A TRANSFER TO THE FIELD ARTILLERY OR CAVALRY. Address Transfer, care of Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

**BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG.** 420 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps). Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York.**TRANSFER TO MOUNTED SERVICE** (Cavalry or Field Artillery) desired by Second Lieutenant of Infantry. Address S. M., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.**HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies.** Illustrated list on request. 133 W. Washington St., Chicago.**CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.—INSURANCE**

Life and Accident Policies for Army and Navy Officers.

Telephone 3059 John 80 Maiden Lane, New York

**PREPARATION FOR** West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieut. in Army or Marine Corps, Assistant Paymaster (Navy), or Cadet Revenue Cutter Service, Sergeants, all grades.**EXAMINATIONS**

We instruct by correspondence or in class. School has record of unbroken success. Request Catalog B—tells all about.

**MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.****THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

The War Department will shortly take up the problem of relieving the 30th Infantry from service in Alaska. Under the schedule the 30th should return to the United States some time during next summer. In all probability the transport which is to take the troops to Alaska for its relief will leave the United States some time in June and will return in August. Owing to the disturbance on the Mexican border the Department will be hard pressed to secure a regiment for the Alaskan

**JACOB REED'S SONS**1424-1426 Chestnut Street  
PhiladelphiaMAKERS OF  
High-Grade  
Uniforms and  
Accoutrements  
for Officers  
of the Army, Navy  
and Marine Corps

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.

GEORGE A. KING  
WILLIAM E. KINGWILLIAM E. HARVEY  
ARCHIBALD KING**KING & KING**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

**ARMY AND NAVY ACADEMY**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPECIAL COACHING for commissions in the Army, Navy, Pay Corps, Marine Corps, etc.: and for entrance exams. for West Point and Annapolis.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS in all recent exams. VAST MAJORITY OF COMMISSIONS won by our pupils. FIRST PLACE IN EVERY BRANCH OF SERVICE.

Catalogs. M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

service. In all probability only a reinforced battalion will be sent up next summer unless the troops on the Mexican border are relieved. The organization to relieve the 30th has not yet been selected. It is absolutely necessary to return the 30th to the United States on account of the expiration of the term of enlistment of so many men. The command went to Alaska in July, 1912. The logical regiment to be sent to Alaska now is the 14th Infantry, now on duty in the state of Washington. The War Department in making the change will take into consideration the cost of transportation, and the 14th has the least foreign service of any of the regiments on the Pacific coast. Several of the regiments in the 2d Division have less foreign service than the 14th, but duty in Texas is regarded on a par with Philippine service. If only a battalion is sent to Alaska it will be brought up to statutory strength so that the change will not reduce the actual number of rifles in Alaska. The reinforced battalion will be able to occupy all of the stations in the territory. The 14th returned from the Philippines March 4, 1910.

Serious consideration is being given to the recommendation that commanding officers of the Navy be allowed rations for entertainment purposes, made by Paymaster General T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in his hearings before the committee, reported here some weeks ago. After calling the attention of the committee to the allowances made for this purpose to British navy officers, Paymaster General Cowie said: "My idea is to start in and give the commander-in-chief seven rations per day, or \$2.10, the admiral of the different squadrons six rations, captains five, commanders four, lieutenant commanders, lieutenants and ensigns three; warrant officers, pay clerks and mates two, which would amount to only sixty cents a day for the latter." He added that the pay and allowance of the English rear admiral is \$10,300, while our senior rear admirals, not taking into consideration the juniors, get \$8,000; the first nine get \$8,000, and the second nine get only \$6,000.

Recommendations have been made to the War Department for the change of battlesights on the service rifles from the range of 530 yards to 350 yards. For some time there has been a general impression throughout the Army that the battle range is too long and that a change should be made in the sight. It has been demonstrated that the 530-yard battle sight is responsible for the tendency to fire too high, and that 350 yards is the normal range for a sight. It is anticipated that considerable difficulty will be experienced in securing the approval of the Secretary for the proposed changes, on account of the cost, as this will cause considerable expense because all of the rifles must be sent to an armory. Perhaps the largest item in the cost will be that of transportation.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, ARMYNAVY, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1914.

**THE NAVY BEFORE CONGRESS.**

Secretary of the Navy Daniels after the Naval Appropriation bill has been disposed of will send a Personnel bill to the House Committee on Naval Affairs in response to a request from the chairman of the Naval Committee, who wishes to have some recommendations from the Department as a basis upon which to formulate personnel legislation. It is understood that the Secretary will take as a basis the report from the board which was appointed several weeks ago, composed of committees from the line and the various bureaus of the Navy Department. Its committees have been working independently on recommendations as to the needs of the Service, and the board is now formulating its report. The members of the board and officers in the Navy Department express doubt as to the wisdom of taking up personnel legislation at this session. Fear is entertained that Congress will be in such an ugly mood after the fight over the battleship program that it is apt to pass personnel legislation which will be an injury to the Service rather than an increase in its efficiency. But Chairman Padgett declares that this has always been the objection raised when it is proposed to take up personnel legislation, and he is of the opinion that the questions pending should be disposed of at this session. A variety of opinions on the subject of naval personnel legislation appears on page 694 in the report of the hearings before the House Naval Committee on the subject of Navy personnel. There was a general concurrence in the expression of class opinion in spite of the wide diversity of statements among the sixty-seven officers of the Navy testifying.

One of the strongest arguments for the maintenance of an adequate Navy that has been presented to the House Committee on Naval Affairs was the testimony of Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Jan. 29. It was the Secretary's first appearance before the Committee and he impressed every member with the idea that he had been giving very serious thought to the great problem of national defense. The Secretary declared that he had recommended the construction of two battleships, eight destroyers and three submarines because he thought that this was the minimum building program that could be authorized with safety, when the condition of other world powers was taken into consideration. In reply to a question from Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, the Secretary declared with considerable emphasis that he would not object if Congress authorized the construction of four battleships. His recommendation, the Secretary went on to explain, was in line with a general policy of economy of the administration. He admitted that the Democratic party made a mistake when it adopted a one battleship program at the last session of Congress. In response to questions from Representative Henry, the Secretary declared that it would be useless for us to undertake to put into effect a policy of a naval holiday unless two of the great powers entered the agreement. The Secretary recommended the construction of a Government armor plate factory that would be capable of producing all of the armor for the Navy. He declared that the same policy should be pursued in enlarging the Government powder factory and gun factory. He expressed the opinion that there was a "gentlemen's agreement" throughout the world which made it impossible to secure war material at a reasonable price. No definite recommendations were made by the Secretary in respect to the construction of an armor plate factory. He went over in detail with the Committee the amounts of money he had saved on projectiles, guns and other material by insisting upon competition between bidders. He claimed to have saved a million dollars on 14-inch projectiles alone.

**PROTECTING NEW YORK CITY.**

Commending the general project of enlarging the post of Governors Island, we copied from the New York Sun in our issue of Oct. 11, 1913, an article describing the movement in its favor inaugurated by the business men of New York, and in our number for Jan. 17 the report upon it by the president of one of the leading New York banks, who is also a major in the Veteran Corps of Artillery, formerly a member of the 7th Regiment, and afterward first lieutenant in the 12th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., and captain and aid, 5th Brigade Staff. It may be well to suggest to these New York merchants that their argument in favor of Governors Island would gain force if it took into account certain obvious facts which might have a determining weight with the authorities at Washington.

In the city of New York there are now seven regiments of Infantry, one of Engineers, three of Coast Artillery, ten batteries of Field Artillery, nine troops of Cavalry and another troop on Staten Island, besides two Signal companies and other special troops. It is difficult to conceive of a mob getting the upper hand over



this thoroughly armed and drilled body of troops, numbering at the very lowest 7,700 city National Guardsmen, supported by a police force of nearly 12,000 men, with at least 600 Naval Militiamen also at hand. It should be remembered, too, that the law provides that Federal troops can be called upon only at the request of the Governor of a state, when he is ready to acknowledge that he is unable to control the situation. The Governor of New York, who has some 16,000 state troops at his disposal, would wait long before calling for Federal aid. The Federal Government can, of course, send in troops to any city without request to protect its own property, such as the Post-office, Sub-Treasury, Custom House, etc., and in so doing the commander of the troops, for tactical reasons, may extend his lines so as to give protection to a considerable district outside the premises actually under guard, but the commander's sphere of action would necessarily be limited, and his action confined to defensive tactics.

Troops need not depend upon subways or elevated roads to get to Wall street or the Battery, as they are within easy marching distance if these modes of transit were destroyed by a mob, and, besides, there are three regiments of Infantry and five troops of Cavalry, three batteries of Field Artillery in Brooklyn and a battalion of Naval Militia on the water front that could be in the Wall street district in less than two hours by marching and boat. The Cavalry could get there in quicker time, and by their mobility could do the work of several regiments. Then, again, a riot of such magnitude does not come without warning, and the police and military would have ample time to be prepared for the emergency. As an example of quick action the fact must not be lost sight of that the National Guard of New York, at a few hours' notice and totally unexpected, mobilized 7,196 officers and men of the force at Buffalo in 1892, out of 7,859 on the roll, or 91.56 per cent., in a little over twenty-four hours, while the Army, through no fault of its own, could not mobilize more than about 12,000 in three weeks in Texas in 1911 after weeks of preparation. If the troops of New York could mobilize so quickly twenty-five years ago, it is certainly reasonable to suppose that they are better prepared to do so now, with the advent of the National Militia Law, proper equipment from the U.S. Government and the instruction imparted by inspector-instructors of the Army.

#### COL. GOETHALS FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mayor Mitchell, of New York city, appears to be still confident that he will be able to secure Colonel Goethals for his Police Commissioner later on. The discipline of the police is supposed to have been heretofore seriously interfered with by the action of the courts in restoring dismissed policemen with back pay. As Colonel Goethals makes it a condition precedent that he shall, if he accepts an appointment of Commissioner, have full authority of dismissal the Mayor is endeavoring to secure a change in the law which is assumed to be required. Now comes Gen. Francis V. Greene, who made one of the most efficient heads of police New York has ever had, and in a letter to the New York Times declares that the present law is quite sufficient to accomplish the purpose intended. "In my judgment," says General Greene, "what the Police Department needs is not new laws, but an enforcement of the present law by a Commissioner of sufficient force and ability to assert and maintain and exercise his statutory rights and powers. Colonel Goethals is just such a man, and would make a great success in the Police Department if the Mayor did not remove him simply for doing what the law requires him to do. But I hope he will remain as Governor of the Canal Zone until everything is running smoothly there, and then be allowed to retire and engage in occupations where his consummate ability will bring him more rewards in thanks and emoluments than any man can ever gain in the Police Department."

General Greene states that he dismissed several hundred policemen, many of high rank, during the course of a single year. The great majority of them did not appeal and in the case of appeal the court generally decided in favor of the Commissioner that is in all but six cases out of fifty-four. He doubts if the present law can be improved. The power of summary removal by the Mayor should not be changed. And as to the uniformed policeman, he is entitled to his day in court, and no law can successfully deprive him of it. An equity court will always hear him, and that is all the present law does for him." It is possible to apply military methods to the conduct of a police force, but not military discipline in a strict sense, for this requires the exercise of an arbitrary authority recognized by the courts only in the case of men who, voluntarily subjecting themselves to it, have parted with some of their rights as citizens. No policeman has been prevented from appealing to the court from the decision of his superior. If the court decided in his favor there was no appeal from this decision; whereas if it decided against the policeman there was a possibility of appeal which might hold the act of discipline in suspense for years. To get rid in this country of what is called "political control" even in service matters requires a fundamental change in our theory of "government of the people, for the people and by the people."

What Mayor Mitchell, who is a lawyer and should understand himself, hopes to accomplish by new legislation is thus explained by him: "Removals for political reasons are unlawful, and in case of a political removal a policeman, like any other city employee, can secure reinstatement by mandamus. I have long thought that court review by writ of certiorari of dismissals by the

Police Commissioner should be abolished, because it operates to destroy discipline and the respect of the uniformed men for their Commissioner, and to promote insubordination and resistance to the head of the department. The bill makes the dismissal of men from the uniformed force an administrative proceeding, as it ought to be, instead of a judicial proceeding, as it is under the present law."

#### CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

American consuls in Mexico this week in reports to the State Department announce a general suspension of active hostilities at threatened points, such as Manzanillo, Guaymas and Torreon. It is understood there that the illness of General Villa has stopped the forward movement of the constitutionalists, though it also has been intimated to the State Department that the attitude of the natives of Central Mexico is less favorable to the revolution. Much significance was attached to the reported arrest by General Huerta's order of some army officers of high rank on charges of treason, and there is a disposition among the officials to regard this development as a sign of a growing belief among Huerta's adherents of the approach of a climax.

Some of the foreign papers, as well as the Mexican papers, are hinting that the explanation of our mysterious lack of action in regard to Mexico is that we are afraid to bring pressure on the Mexican government because of our lack of military strength. In view of this one of our correspondents is disposed to criticize the statement of our Chief of Staff to a committee of Congress, published by the press in glaring headlines, that to send our Army into war as at present constituted "would be slaughter." "This statement would," he says, "to an outsider, seem to confirm what the foreign papers say. It has probably weakened the respect with which we are regarded in countries to the South. What is our Army?" our correspondent asks. "Largely an insurance against war. How is that insurance affected when we say, 'to lead it to war would be slaughter'? Is there the danger of such exaggeration?" That the Mexican populace at this time hold the United States and its Government in supreme contempt we do not doubt, but we believe that this is due to circumstances wholly apart from any of General Wood's statements. These were merely the repetition of facts which have been over and over again brought to the attention of the public, and which are well known abroad. "To be weak," says the poet, "is to be miserable." It is weakness without doubt which subjects us to obloquy, but it is not the weakness of our Army and Navy.

If there is any serious thought of lifting the embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico it is to be hoped that the President will set his foot squarely against such a foolhardy proposition. Suppose that the federals, the rebels under Villa, bandits and other Mexicans are allowed to get arms and ammunition freely from the United States, and in the end we are forced to intervene, these same arms will be used against us, and will make the task of keeping order or pacifying the people all the harder. The President should not forget the folly of our action in 1898 in turning over thousands of arms to the Filipinos under Aguinaldo for the purpose of using them against the Spanish army. These same arms a little later were used against our own officers and men, and it took us years to get them back, at a cost of about \$25 per rifle, not to mention the loss of the lives of many brave soldiers. When General Huerta abdicates or is overthrown as President we may be forced to take vigorous action for the protection of the lives of Americans and foreigners. Then the Mexicans, if we have generously allowed them to get arms, will unite in using them against us. As to the alleged sale of arms to Mexico by Japanese that is another matter. If they were called to account for this would not the Japanese probably direct our attention to what is known in American history as the "French Arms Scandal" during the Franco-German war, when many thousands of arms left over after the Civil War passed from our arsenals into the hands of the fighting French soldiers, by indirect means it is true, but none the less surely? And were not the antiquated Brown Besses and other discarded arms of ante-bellum days emptied upon our shores from European arsenals in the stirring days of 1861-2, when anything that could be had for money was thought good enough to prod a wicked "Johnny Reb" or a "damned Yankee"? Our fortifications in the Philippines are to a large extent armed with English guns bought during our war with Spain.

#### MILITIA FOR COAST ARTILLERY.

The necessity the Federal Government will be under of raising additional Coast Artillery troops in the event of war, beyond those provided by the Regular Establishment, has led to the suggestion that the Coast Artillery Militia be made a national and not a state organization. The force of this suggestion lies in the evident unwillingness on the part of the states to develop their coast defense organizations, in spite of the fact that the Coast Artillery costs the states less than any other arm, for the reason that Congress provides special appropriations for all C.A. apparatus and all C.A. coast defense exercises, as well as for the Artillery target practice. That the plan to make a national force out of the Militia C.A. will gain in favor as the states continue their apathetic attitude toward coast defenses there can be little doubt, especially if in the next few years it shall be found, as it was found last year, that every effort of the War Department to obtain an increase of the C.A. Militia meets with failure. Perhaps the coast states

may accept the view that the defense of the harbors and seaports is a national question and that certain states should not be asked to go into their pockets for expenditures that are essentially national. One may admit the national phase of coast defense without conceding that the coast states should not supply all the Coast Artillery Militia. Since these states have not done so, and several years' experience shows that they do not see fit to do so, it is very clear that the Federal laws are inadequate.

The present enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery Militia is about 11,000 less than the number required to supplement the Regular Army should the Government be called on to man fully the coast defenses within the continental limits of the United States. If the existing organizations should be raised to war strength there would still be a shortage of 5,000 men. The demand for C.A. Militia is sure to increase as more Regular C.A. are withdrawn from home stations and sent to the Philippines, Hawaii and the canal. The deficiency might be made up to a certain extent in time of war by transferring C.A. troops from non-affected to threatened points, but a hostile maritime expedition might cross either the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean in less time than the United States could mobilize its C.A. Militia on one coast and transport it to the other. The distribution of the 126 companies of the C.A. Militia is not correct from a Federal viewpoint, nor is it equitable to the states concerned. New York provides most liberally in troops for the coast defenses of New York city, but New Jersey, with most vital interests at stake, contributes nothing whatever. Pennsylvania, with its great resources and with the city of Philadelphia open to attack, except for the few Regulars in the Delaware River and Baltimore forts, renders the Government no assistance, though the state receives more than \$250,000 annually from the appropriations by Congress for the support of the Militia. The same is true of Virginia and the Gulf coast states.

With a number of other important bills calling for large appropriations, the Militia Pay bill will be held up until the Administration leaders have definite information as to the receipts of the Government under the new tariff law and the income tax. The Treasury experts have made estimates as to the probable income of the Government, but it is understood the President's advisors do not propose to pass any legislation calling for large appropriations until it has been demonstrated just how much the tariff law and other new tax laws will produce. With this end in view the Militia Pay bill will probably be kept in committee until the latter part of the session or until the beginning of next session. Just at present the indications are that the Administration's bill will not even be introduced until the close of the session. Both Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Chairman Hay, of the House Committee, have evinced a friendly spirit toward the bill. They have expressed the belief that a pay bill will eventually be reported. But both are careful to avoid any prediction as to when the measure will receive consideration. They declared that they are going over the bill section by section and in due time will take the matter up with Secretary Garrison. After the bill is gone over at a conference with the Secretary and the Military Committee chairmen it will then be referred to the President. Evidently quite a long route has been prepared for the Militia Pay bill, and it will require some time for it to reach the House. But it will eventually get there and be passed with votes to spare.

The joint resolution introduced by Senator Overman, of North Carolina, relative to the neutralization of the Philippine Islands makes the important stipulation that the ceasing of the sovereignty of the United States in the islands shall be contingent upon the justice due to the natives and the honor due to the United States. Senator Overman showed the resolution to Senator Bacon, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who expressed approval of its general purpose. Secretary of State Bryan was not consulted. The resolution says that "it is the purpose of the United States to cease exercising sovereignty over the Philippine Islands as soon as may be, with justice to them and honor to the United States." The President is requested to consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the governments of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Spain, Italy and Japan, with the view to effecting a joint treaty providing that the independent government in the Philippines, when established by the United States, shall be recognized and protected. When established the Philippine Government would be requested to agree to maintain an equality of trade relations with all the signatory powers, and in the event of war between any nations to remain neutral. Further provision would be made in the treaty that such concessions as might be made to the United States in the establishment of the independent government should be recognized by all the signatory powers.

The report on the results of the examinations of candidates for admission to the Army Medical Corps will not be completed for five or six weeks. Only a few of the examination papers have been received at the War Department, and the faculty at the Army Medical School will not be ready to take them up until after it has reviewed the mid-term examinations of the school. The senior lieutenants down to Leary and including George G. Davis have been ordered up for examination for promotion.



## THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

Bills Before Congress appear on page 698.

The Senate on Jan. 24 passed S. 48, authorizing government construction and operation of Alaskan railways. Appropriates \$1,000,000 toward an ultimate \$40,000,000. Section 2 of the bill authorizes the transfer of construction equipment from the Panama Canal construction. It also authorizes employment of Army engineers as well as civilian engineers and provides that any engineer, other than engineers of the U.S. Army, employed by authority hereby given, and whose salary shall exceed the sum of \$3,000 per annum, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Senate on Jan. 22 passed S. 1983:

Be it enacted, etc., That Section 3618 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding at the end thereof a proviso, as follows:

"Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to proceeds received from contractors for bags, reels, barrels, drums, carboys, or other containers used in the delivery of material and returned to them at a price agreed on in the contract, but such proceeds shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation from which the purchase of the material was made."

The Senate on Jan. 27 passed S. 4007, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contracts for use by the Government of drydocks at Hunters Point, San Francisco, Cal., as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enter into contract for the use by the Government of drydocks at Hunters Point, San Francisco, Cal., one of which docks shall be capable of docking the largest vessel that can be passed through the locks of the Panama Canal, for a period not to exceed six years from completion of such dock, at a compensation of not less than \$50,000 per annum during said period of six years, the right of the Government to the use of said docks in time of war to be prior and paramount; Provided, That the construction of the large dock shall be undertaken immediately upon entering into this contract and shall be completed within twenty-four months thereafter; And provided further, That said contract shall provide for docking rates not in excess of commercial rates and for such other conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy prior to entering into such contract.

As noted in our issue of Jan. 24, the Senate Naval Committee has favorably reported H.R. 8667, the Naval Militia bill. After making several minor amendments the committee recommends the following proviso in place of the one beginning on line 20, page 5, of the bill: "That Naval Militia officers mustered as such into the service of the United States under the provisions of this act shall rank with but after officers of the Regular Navy in the same grade and rank, except that for the purpose of determining who shall exercise command over a combined force composed of vessels commanded by Naval Militia officers and of vessels commanded by officers of the Navy acting in conjunction all officers of the Naval Militia of or above the rank of lieutenant commander will be regarded as junior to lieutenant commanders of the Navy." The favorable report of the House Committee of December last is adopted as a part of the Senate Committee's report and the bill recommended for passage.

As favorably reported to the House Jan. 27, H.R. 9147 now reads: "That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to restore 1st Lieut. James P. Barney, retired, to the active list of the Army of the United States with the rank of first lieutenant of Cavalry, his name to appear on the active list of the Army of the United States next below that of 1st Lieut. Francis H. Ruggles; Provided, That the number of officers shall not be increased by reason of the passage of this act; Provided further, That prior to his restoration to the active list this officer shall have passed a physical examination for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant, as prescribed by regulations of the War Department under the terms of the Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890."

Favorable report was made in the House Jan. 27 on H.J. Res. 100, providing for the marking of graves of Confederate soldiers and sailors.

## THE QUESTION OF NAVAL PERSONNEL.

About four months ago we stated that the Committee on Naval Affairs had received communications from twelve or thirteen officers of the Navy on the question of naval personnel. Since then the list has been growing, and in a substantial volume of 817 octavo pages we find gathered all the various papers submitted to the committee up to last month. Communications have been received from sixty-seven officers in all, namely: Rear Admirals Howard, Ward, Badger, Usher; Major General Biddle; Colonels Lauchheimer, Richards, Karmany; Lieutenant Colonel Cole; Captains Roy C. Smith, Fechteler, Dunn, Hood, Chapin, H. P. Jones, Gibbons, McLean, McKean; Lieutenant Commanders Morton, Tomb, N. L. Jones, Knox, Tardy, Richardson, Earle, King; Lieutenant Caskey; Medical Director Gatewood; Surgeon General Stokes; Surgeons Dunbar, Holcomb, McCullough; Paymaster General Cowie; Pay Director Carpenter; Pay Inspectors McGowan, Hicks; Paymasters Robnett, Tobey, Fite; Chaplains Fleming, Bayard, Stevenson; Chief Constructor Watts; Naval Constructors Radford, Taylor, Rock, Wright, Chantry, Henry, Land; Assistant Naval Constructor Coburn; Civil Engineers Stanford, Cox, Copeland; Chief Boatswains McCarthy, Shepley; Chief Gunners Donnelly, Adams, Fox; Chief Machinists Halloway, Dixon, Riley; Chief Carpenters Pate, Harte, Hamberger; Chief Pharmacist Pearson.

Various schemes for the organization of the Navy are contained in this document. First we have that of Capt. Roy C. Smith, with which the Navy is already familiar, and which he explains at some length for the instruction of the committee, as he has done heretofore. Next follows Capt. A. F. Fechteler, who also has his little bill. In a statement to the committee Captain Fechteler said: "You can build a battleship in three years, and if the material is destroyed suddenly in three years you could have it back, setting everybody in the country to work, but the personnel it takes a long time to build up, and your ships are no good without the proper personnel. It requires a personnel to put life, soul and spirit into the ships to make an efficient Navy. You have been going all along on this question of material and battleships and tonnage, etc., and we have not included the personnel. It is a very serious situation, and if we keep on in this way and we leave the personnel alone then we will be utterly defeated in the next war, no matter how many battleships we build, taking it for granted that the next war is going to be

a very serious affair." Captain Fechteler quoted this message that came from the White House last February: "The existing law relating to officers is lacking in vital features; it does not provide commissioned personnel in numbers proportioned to the size of the fleet; it does not distribute officers among the several grades in the proportions required for efficiency; it fails to bring any officers to flag rank early enough to master the great responsibilities of a fleet command; it provides officers inadequate in number; its operation is uneconomical."

Both Captain Fechteler and Admiral Howard assured the committee in answer to inquiries that as Captain Fechteler said: "There has been a great deal of talk, and ill-founded talk, about the enlisted men not getting a fair show. It is not at all so. We like to have them and encourage them in every way, shape and manner." Admiral Howard added: "I have been in command of eight ships in my life and I have never seen the time when a warrant officer, enlisted man or a junior officer was not given every opportunity for improvement."

In his bill Captain Fechteler provided for no admiral because as he said: "I did not consider that an admiral was so very necessary. I consider the thirty-one rear admirals as absolutely necessary. I consider that the six vice admirals are so exceedingly desirable as to be almost necessary. I will not say they are absolutely necessary, but they are exceedingly desirable. Thirty-seven flag officers are necessary. Six of them should be vice admirals."

Captain Fechteler had an exchange of arguments on the subject of elimination with Mr. Britten, who thinks that a Navy officer shouldn't simply pass from one grade to another by his examination, but that in his promotion to his higher rank he should be given a proper marking because of his efficiency, and not be simply marked as having passed the examination. He said: "The average young man who passes at the head of his class at Annapolis does not remain at the head of that class by reason of his superior ability all his life."

Captain Fechteler: "It has been pretty close to it." Mr. Britten: "Eliminate them as in the civil service. Give the man the marking he is entitled to."

Captain Fechteler: "I don't want that civil service system in the Navy because that is the worst thing we can have. \* \* \* If your proposition was put to a vote in the Navy you would not get five votes for it."

Captain Fechteler called attention to the fact that they have no promotion at all in the German navy except by seniority. Officers are promoted on their records and seniority, and if they have an examination it is purely perfunctory.

Mr. Britten: "If a man shows himself to be superior as an officer in the handling of men, ships and orders; if his reports show that, and that he knows all about the conditions of the navy, has he any chance of advancing because of that?"

Captain Fechteler: "No, sir; they do not believe in what they call leapfrog promotion."

Mr. Britten: "Even if he be a superior officer he does not advance?"

Captain Fechteler: "That is it."

Mr. Britten: "You think that is proper?"

Captain Fechteler: "Yes, sir; because the other things would lead to abuse and grievances and it would demoralize the service."

Mr. Kelly: "You think that this cure that has been proposed is many times worse than the disease?"

Captain Fechteler: "Yes, sir."

## PROPOSED CHANGES IN PERSONNEL LAW.

Asked why in his bill he extended the elimination of rear admirals Captain Fechteler replied: "Because if you do not do that you cannot get the proper reduction, on age, for promotion to rear admirals. The whole bill is based upon elimination and not selection, except that rear admirals are promoted to vice admirals by guided form of selection. Otherwise it is a strict elimination." The Fechteler bill also provides that no one shall have increased rank by virtue of any duty he performs either afloat or ashore. If this bill goes into effect in 1914 there will be no lieutenants due for promotion by length of service, only five lieutenant commanders, thirty-nine commanders and fifty-one captains. Seventeen lieutenant commanders will not reach command rank as soon as they would under present circumstances, though the ages are the same as in the Smith bill. Captain Fechteler declared himself decidedly opposed to amalgamation. He made the interesting statement that the Russians lost their fleet at Port Arthur because they pinned their faith solely to Admiral Makaroff until it was too late. The captain who succeeded Makaroff as admiral said to Captain Fechteler: "They made me an admiral when there was nothing left to command." Captain Fechteler does not believe in having more professional piety aboard ship, saying: "I think one chaplain for a division is about enough; but there should be more chaplains for shore duty, especially for training stations."

Admiral Howard called attention to the fact that the average service of the twenty-one rear admirals if they live to the retirement age would be four and a half years, six of them having over five and a half years' service. He recommended that where a captain came up for promotion to rear admiral without sufficient time to serve he either be retired as a rear admiral or not promoted. If he did not have four years' service and later on five, six or seven years before him he should be retired as captain so as to allow promotion at fifty-five years of age, with seven years to serve. "The trouble in the Navy," said the Admiral, "is in the junior lieutenants' list. Those men see no chance of promotion and they are very much discouraged. The position of lieutenant is a very important one, and I would like to see the junior lieutenants promoted to this rank even if they have to wait there. It would take up to about 1920 to get enough for the fleet." When our ships went around the world midshipmen just out of the Academy had charge of the decks of some ships. "They were very good midshipmen and had pretty good luck. If ever we had a collision between battleships with an inexperienced man on deck we should hear from it. I think the lieutenant commanders should be increased also. Officers on the retired list should be allowed to perform shore duty at the discretion of the Navy Department."

Admiral Aaron Ward submitted a copy of a proposed bill prepared at his request by Lieut. Gardner L. Caskey. Concerning this bill Rear Admiral C. J. Badger says: "This bill prepared by Lieutenant Caskey, an officer who has given much study to the subject, was drawn up after frequent consultations with me, and in general I concur with his scheme for solving the problems involved, so far as the line of the Navy is concerned. I recommend it for most careful consideration." It provides for elimination from the rear admirals' and captains' grades, reduces the hump of junior lieutenants by allowing all officers to reach the grade of lieutenant commander by promotion for length of service, and then providing

for promotion by elimination in that grade or grades above to a reserve list employed on shore duty, but not out of line of promotion. After the personnel has been reduced to the required strength commission, after two years' service at sea, only such graduates as are required to fill vacancies, discharging all others with one year's full pay. Reduce the entrance age at the Naval Academy to a fifteen to seventeen year limit, so that the young men discharged will not be too old to procure outside employment.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher proposes three admirals, six vice admirals and elimination to insure promotion at the proper age in the line. "I can conceive," he says, "of no benefit to the Navy which would justify increasing the retired list in order to permit of a flow of promotion in staff officers." Surgeons, chaplains, professors of mathematics and civil engineers should be supplied from civil life. "It is not believed that efficient organization demands more general officers of Marine Corps than the law now provides. Amalgamation has gone as far as is desirable." It is recommended that we adopt the English custom of giving such titles as "Surgeon-Captain," etc. "The present provision for selection in time of war furnishes sufficient direct selection for the good of the Service."

Capt. H. O. Dunn submits two bills, one without amalgamation and one including amalgamation. He accompanies them with explanatory notes.

Capt. John Hood also submits a bill. Capt. F. L. Chapin, H. P. Jones and J. H. Gibbons submit brief letters of suggestion.

Judge Advocate General Ridley McLean considers at some length the importance of personnel legislation and the defects of the present law, which he thinks wholly disregards "the fact that naval officers are human." He proposes a system of promotion from lieutenant commander to rear admiral to be approximately one-half for seniority and one-half by selection, providing a special list of officers on whom will be imposed non-military and lesser important military duties to prevent interference with military training of other officers.

Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Morton recommends a system of amalgamation of the Line, Pay Corps and Construction Corps. The only selection should be selection for duty; that is, of officers who have shown high aptitude for any specialty.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Tomb offers a bill, followed by an explanation of the purpose of each section.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox believes in "selection up—so devised as to render improper favoritism practically impossible."

Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle proposes automatic promotion after a fixed period of service in each grade, with twenty appointments every two years from the enlisted force.

## WHAT THE STAFF CORPS WANT.

Surgeon General Stokes proposes to increase the Navy Medical Corps to a total of 400 with such titles as "Lieutenant, Medical Corps," or "Commander, Medical Corps." Promotion with the officer in the line of the same date of precedence. Legislation to prevent the demotion of bureau chiefs, with consequent loss of rank and pay.

Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood presents the claims of his corps, including an increase in membership to about 388. He accepts it as an axiom that "every officer belonging to a military organization should have a military title, including the Medical Corps." The line, he thinks, should not be allowed to keep its monopoly of military titles in the Navy. "It constitutes an injustice to allow this class to exercise an exclusiveness to which it is not entitled. It is un-American, it is undemocratic in its essentials."

Surgeon A. W. Dunbar also wishes to have military titles substituted for occupational titles in the Medical Corps, as does Surgeon R. C. Holcomb.

Surgeon F. E. McCullough says: "If the Medical Corps of the Navy is in accord with the rank and pay to which a body of carefully selected military men are entitled it will be a highly efficient corps; otherwise it will be a corps composed of a membership commensurate with the necessity of compromise."

Paymaster Gen. T. J. Cowie presents the draft of a proposed bill. Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan presents an argument in behalf of improving the conditions of the Paymaster's Corps.

Pay Inspector T. H. Hicks presents an argument against the abolishment of the retired list, which he understands is under consideration.

Paymaster J. D. Robnett pleads for promotion with running mates, which would "more nearly equalize the prospects of the officers of the Pay Corps with those of the line." Paymaster H. C. Tobey is of the same opinion, holding that the lack of opportunity for promotion creates discontent, as does the inability of the Pay Corps "to use titles corresponding to and indicating their actual law-given rank." These officers appear to express the general opinion of their corps, judging from the other letters, as does also Paymaster W. C. Fite.

Chaplain J. F. Fleming proposes an increase in the corps of chaplains with the establishment in the Navy of a "division of general welfare," composed of chaplains in the proportion of one to every one thousand enlisted men. They are to provide for religious services and a system of education and recreation, having charge of athletics, libraries, music, barbers, tailors, laundry, bumboats, etc. They should be provided with all necessary room on board ship.

The opinions of Chaplain George L. Bayard on the subject of chaplains are well known. He introduces a bill and reinforces his recommendations with extracts from various representatives of public opinion. Chaplain George E. T. Stevenson also thinks that there should be one chaplain to every one thousand officers and men.

Chief Constr. R. M. Watts pleads for increase of his corps and rearrangement of rank. He opposes amalgamation as contrary "to the whole trend of the modern industrial world toward greater and greater specialization." There is, he thinks, very little Service sentiment in favor of amalgamation.

Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor would establish a single technical corps to handle all the technical work of the Navy ashore.

Naval Constrs. George H. Rock, H. T. Wright and F. G. Coburn approve this recommendation, as does A. J. Chantry, who proposes to separate the discordant elements in the interest of the Navy, "dividing the military and industrial and consolidating the industrial elements into a logical working organization." This would reduce cost and increase efficiency.

Civil Engr. Leonard M. Cox proposes the creation of one and only one Navy list, containing all officers of different corps, to be promoted as of one lineal list, giving civil engineers ten years' constructive precedence and other officers entering from civil life six years.

Chief Gunner B. P. Donnelly asks for the formation



of a naval personnel board to represent the civilian corps, the warrant officers and enlisted men; the improvement in the conditions of rank, promotion, retirement after twenty-five years, admittance to the Naval Academy of twenty men of the class re-enlisting on the second enlistment which will stand highest in a competitive examination. He presents a bill with a brief explaining it. Chief Gunner Harry Adams proposes the establishment of a division and bureau of the Navy Department solely devoted to improving the conditions of the enlisted personnel.

These are some of the recommendations in a bill submitted by Major Gen. W. P. Biddle on behalf of his corps:

Increase the corps to 13,500 men.  
Promote to general officer by selection one major general and two brigadiers; 13.2 per cent. of officers to be in field grades against 29.5 in the Navy, with 380 officers in all; 7.5 per cent. to be staff officers. Provide a probationary grade of acting second lieutenant, with promotion to first lieutenant after three years' service; promotion by seniority after a fixed term of service in each grade. Establish a reserve list. Suspend the promotion of officers found not qualified with loss of numbers. Various recommendations on behalf of the corps are made by Colonels Lauchheimer, Richards, Karmany and Cole.

#### OIL AND OIL ENGINES FOR THE NAVY.

A conference was held at the Navy Department Jan. 28 with several officials of the Bureau of Mines and other bureaus upon the question of obtaining a permanent supply of fuel oil for the Navy. In a short time an extensive investigation of this subject will be made by the Navy Department and legislation authorizing the purchase of oil lands by the Department probably will be asked for.

The progress this country is making in the development of the oil engine for the Navy was made plain at the hearing of the House Naval Committee on Jan. 13 when Rear Admiral Robert S. Griffin, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, described the steps that have been taken to construct engines of the Nuremberg type. Their construction has been begun in the New York Navy Yard. Last year there was a reappropriation of \$250,000 for the development of an engine using heavy oil. After the investigation of all varieties of engines of the Diesel kind the Nuremberg was selected. This type, like all engines built on the Diesel principle, uses oil in the cylinder instead of steam and operates without a boiler. The oil itself is sprayed into the cylinder with a jet of air and is fired by the heat of compression of air in the cylinder. The power is obtained direct from the explosion of the oil in combination with air inside the cylinder, instead of using the oil in combustion to heat water and produce steam and get the heat and explosion by steam. The Nuremberg was chosen because it is built in this country for submarines, and, besides, the Diesel engine people wanted almost the entire appropriation for the plans alone. For the plans of the Nuremberg type it was necessary to pay only \$32,098. Although the New York Yard is going to do the building, almost any other yard could do it. The engines are not very large, each of the two having only 2,500 H.P. Other types may have some better features, but not enough to warrant the extra expenditure. It is proposed to put the new engines into the oil fuel ship now building at Mare Island. The cost of these engines is much greater than those now in use, to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent. They occupy much more space and have more weight than the present engines, but there is the big saving in space for boilers which are not needed. The danger of broken shafts and back fires the Admiral did not believe needs to be anticipated in the case of the engines now building at New York. The trials of the electric-driven collier have been satisfactory. The recent accident to it was not the fault of the enlisted crew. The particular advantage claimed for the electric drive is that full power can be used for backing as in the reciprocating engine, while with the turbine only fifty per cent. of the power can be used for backing. The Department has not yet finally determined whether the electric drive is fitted for general application, although the builders of it are very insistent that all battleships be equipped with it at once. Short circuiting on any of the electric apparatus on board would not necessarily short circuit the motive power. Some trouble has been had with the stripping of the blades or paddles with turbines. At cruising speed the reciprocating is more economical than the turbine. In the recent trial of the U.S.S. Texas there was an accident that appeared serious, but the contractors had the engine ready in three days. The Admiral could not conceive of an accident to a turbine ship where it could be got ready in three weeks.

Admiral Griffin said the present thought among naval men is that for high power and speed above twenty or twenty-one knots the turbine is preferable, but below that figure the reciprocating is the better. The greatest speed attained with the reciprocating engine is the 24.33 knots of the U.S. scout cruiser Birmingham. For the turbine is claimed a speed of thirty-six knots in one of the British destroyers and twenty-eight in a British battle cruiser. In craft of the burden of the latter it would be practically impossible to get such high speed with the reciprocating type. As to space occupied in the ship, there is practically no difference. Touching the source of supply of oil for the Navy, the Admiral said that as the boiler rooms are not being made as large as they should be for burning oil, if it should become necessary to stop burning oil we would be in a very bad way. It seems to be the general impression in the Department that the Government will not get one section of the oil land in California now in dispute. Two officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering after a thorough investigation of the oil fields came to the conclusion that the Department could lease oil lands and produce its own oil for practically nothing by selling the by-products, such as gasoline, paraffin, etc. The Navy Department tried to get the Interior Department to reserve some of the oil lands belonging to the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, but the Interior people decided the lands had to be put up to the highest bidder, a decision that shut out the Navy folk. The coal fields of Alaska have not been developed sufficiently to afford any informative data. It would decrease the efficiency of a ship to construct it both for oil and coal fuel. With two ships of the same size, and carrying one its maximum coal supply and the other its maximum oil fuel, the latter ship would go forty or fifty per cent. farther. In the last fiscal year the Navy used about 400,000 barrels

of oil. Its use is increasing so steadily that the estimate for the next fiscal year is for more than 700,000 barrels. This is under peace conditions. In war time there might be periods when five or six times that quantity would be used.

At the recent annual meeting in New York of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers Vice-president Walter M. McFarland in his address as presiding officer emphasized the fact that the general nautical use of the Diesel engine has not been so rapid as its enthusiastic admirers expected. Although we still hear of experiments with cylinders of 1,000 and 2,000 H.P., and even rumors of vessels that are to have engines with such cylinders, up to date the largest cylinders used in successful installations are of about 250 H.P. An equipment of several thousand H.P. means a multiplicity of cylinders, with all the numerous parts requiring care and attention. The construction of cylinders for large powers in the Diesel engine is an exceedingly difficult one. All kinds of fuel oil are adapted to its use. The most serious commercial drawback to the Diesel engine has been the recent increased price of oil. When crude oil could be obtained for two cents a gallon, or thereabouts, there was no question of the fuel economy as measured in dollars. Speaking roughly, the Diesel engine has about double the efficiency of the steam engine; and also, speaking roughly, when burned under a steam boiler, average coal and average oil are of the same thermal value, as measured in money, when the price of the coal per ton in dollars is twice the price of the oil per gallon in cents; or, in other words, two-cent oil is equal to \$4 coal. The Diesel engine having double the efficiency with two-cent oil would be equal to the steam engine and boiler with coal at \$2 a ton. When the price of oil is doubled, however, this advantage is lost; and, from the figures given, it is easy to see that, speaking roughly, when the price of oil is above four cents a gallon a good steam engine and boiler will produce power at a less money cost for fuel per unit than the Diesel engine. It should be remembered that the use of oil fuel does not necessarily imply an engine of the Diesel type, as oil may be burned under a boiler like coal for steam purposes.

#### NEW GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE.

The appointment of Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., as civil governor of the Panama Canal Zone under the new form of permanent government was announced in Washington on Jan. 27. The executive order of President Wilson provides for a military form of government and will take effect on April 1, when the Isthmian Canal Commission will cease to exist. As governor Colonel Goethals will remain an officer of the Army, although he will serve in a civil capacity and will receive instead of his Army pay the salary fixed by the Adamson Canal Act, which is \$10,000 a year. A bill has been introduced to increase his salary as Governor to the amount, \$15,000, he receives as head of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The President is expected to ask Congress for an appropriation permitting him to appoint the members of the existing commission as a committee in charge of the celebration at the formal opening of the canal. The members of the present commission are Col. H. F. Hodges, C.E., Lieut. Col. W. L. Sibert, C.E., Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, U.S.N., and Richard L. Metcalf, civilian commissioner. Col. William C. Gorgas, M.C., U.S.A., was a member of the commission until his appointment as Surgeon General of the Army. Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard till his death last fall also was a member of the commission.

The executive order places all matters in charge of the canal government acting under the supervision of the Secretary of War. The government will have immediate supervision and direction of a Department of Operation and Maintenance, and is charged also for the present with the construction of the canal. The scheme of the government is general and simple. Besides the department already mentioned there will be purchasing, supply, accounting and health departments, with an executive secretary. The order specifies the services whose officers are to have charge of these departments. The Navy comes in for an important share of the work.

In a memorandum attached to the order President Wilson says: "I have deemed it advisable for reasons of efficiency, economy and good administration to have all the activities connected with the Panama Canal under the supervision of one Cabinet officer. The troops which will be stationed on the Canal Zone for the protection of the Panama Canal are under the Secretary of War; the Panama Canal act provides that in time of war an officer of the Army shall, upon the order of the President, have exclusive authority over the operation of the Panama Canal and the government of the Canal Zone. The construction of the canal has been successfully carried on under the supervision of the Secretary of War. The logical conclusion is, therefore, that the supervision of the operations of the Panama Canal under the permanent organization should be under the Secretary of War."

The memorandum directs that officers shall be detailed for certain duties from the several departments, as follows:

As engineer of maintenance, an officer of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., who shall act as Governor in the absence or disability of the Governor of the Panama Canal.

As superintendent of transportation, an officer of the U.S. Navy.

As electrical engineer, an officer of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

As captains of the terminal ports, officers of the Navy.

As superintendent of shops and drydocks, a Naval Constructor.

As chief health officer, an officer of the Medical Corps of the Army.

As superintendent of hospitals, an officer of the Medical Corps of the Army.

As chief officer of the quarantine division, an officer of the U.S. Bureau of Public Health.

As chief quartermaster, an officer of the Q.M. Corps of the Army.

The President defines at considerable length the duties of the different departments. The work of the Department of Operation and Maintenance, whose head is to be the Governor of the Zone in the absence of Colonel Goethals, is thus described: "There shall be a Department of Operation and Maintenance under the immediate supervision and direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal. This department shall be charged with the construction of the canal and with its operation and maintenance when completed, including all matters relating to traffic of the canal and its adjuncts, and the

operation and maintenance of beacons, lights and light-houses; the supervision of ports and waterways, including pilotage; the measuring and inspection of vessels, including hulls and boilers; the operation and maintenance of the Panama Railroad upon the Isthmus, including telephone and telegraph systems; the operation of locks, coaling plants, shops, drydocks and wharves; office of engineering, including meteorology and hydrography; the construction of buildings and sanitary and municipal engineering, including the construction and maintenance of drainage, ditches, streets, roads and bridges."

After having first obtained his acceptance, President Wilson sent to the Senate the name of Colonel Goethals to be Governor of the Panama Canal Zone from April 1. Colonel Goethals's acceptance was cabled Jan. 29. Mr. Garrison first sent Colonel Goethals this message:

"In connection with the President's intention to appoint you Governor may I assure him you do not desire to retire from service so long as he feels your services are needed?"

That cable elicited the following reply from Colonel Goethals: "Referring to your cable of 27th instant, relative to Governorship, will not retire so long as my services are needed."

Mayor Mitchel, of New York, who had offered the position of Commissioner of Police to Colonel Goethals, when informed of this, said that the acceptance did not necessarily mean that New York would not get the Colonel for its Police Commissioner, his understanding being that after having started the new government at Panama Colonel Goethals could resign and take the direction of the New York police, the place being held open for him.

#### PRAISE WELL BESTOWED.

Being so favorably impressed with the ability displayed by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., in handling the situation along the Mexican border, Secretary of War Garrison has written a commendatory letter to him and the officers of his command. The Secretary declares that General Bliss and his command have won the "universal approbation" of the country and are entitled to the highest praise. The following is the text of the letter, which we commend to the attention of the snarling critics of the Army. Secretary Garrison honors himself, no less than General Bliss and his command, by the generous spirit which prompts this tribute to honorable and efficient service.

War Department, Jan. 28, 1914.

My dear General: I have just been going over the reports concerning the arrangements made for the thousands of Mexican refugees at El Paso. This brought back to my mind the nature and character of work which you and those under you have been performing for so long a time in such an unexceptionable manner. I am impelled to give expression to the appreciation that I and all others of those who know the situation have of the high character of the service rendered.

It would be difficult to conceive of more embarrassing circumstances than those existing along the border during the time in question; even slight mistakes were likely to have momentous consequences. The service called for intelligence, courage, activity and the exercise of a rare degree of wisdom. That you and the men working under you have possessed and used effectively all of those qualities is a matter of the greatest pride to me as the head of the Department, and to all of those who know the worth of the Army and are glad to see it publicly demonstrated. You have had under your jurisdiction over a thousand miles of border to patrol, and have had to meet and dispose of questions of the most difficult and delicate character almost daily. That you have done so in a way to win universal approbation of your course entitles you and all of those under you, who have so efficiently aided you, not only to my thanks, but to those of the country that I and you represent in this regard.

I will be pleased if you will communicate the substance of this letter to the officers and men under your command, so that they may know that their service is appreciated at its real value. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.  
Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.,  
Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

#### CAMPAIGN ROSETTES OR BUTTONS.

We have received a number of inquiries in regard to the rosettes or buttons authorized for wear with civilian clothing in lieu of campaign badges. Paragraph III. of G.O. No. 83, War Department, Dec. 30, 1913, reads as follows:

III. Par. II, G.O. 48, War D., July 22, 1913, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Rosettes or buttons of approved pattern, to consist of ribbons of the same color as those that pertain to the several service medals and badges, are authorized for optional wear with civilian clothing on the part of those persons to whom such medals and badges have been awarded or may be awarded, in lieu of the medals or badges to which such rosettes or buttons pertain, respectively.

Supplementing this the following views of the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps with reference to the method of obtaining the rosettes or buttons are announced:

1. \* \* \* In the opinion of this office the rosettes which are to be for optional wear with civilian clothing should not be considered an article of uniform.

2. As the rosettes are not to be furnished by the Quartermaster Corps, it would seem that they should be procured by persons to whom service medals or badges have been or may be awarded and it is understood that the firm of Bailey, Banks and Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., have them for sale.

3. Being thus an article of merchandise it is not seen that the firm named, or any other firm, can be required to make such sales only upon authority being furnished by the purchaser of his right to wear the buttons representing the badges or medals to which he is entitled.

The Civil War campaign rosette or button is an outer circle and inner rosette half blue, half gray; the war with Spain campaign button is yellow. With two quarter segments of blue in the rosette; the Philippine campaign button is an outer circle half blue, half red, with inner rosette in six segments alternately blue and red; the China Relief Expedition campaign button is an outer circle of blue, inner rosette of yellow, and blue center.

A radiogram from the Tacoma, en route from Mexico to Portsmouth, N.H., reports that at about midnight, Jan. 24, the port propeller of the vessel was lost. The Tacoma consequently proceeded to Newport under one engine, as the existing heavy weather made it inadvisable to continue the passage to Portsmouth at that time. Divers made an examination of the Tacoma Jan. 26 and found that her hull had not been damaged, although the port tail shaft had been broken off and the propeller lost at sea. The examination proved that the vessel was seaworthy, and she left Jan. 26 for Portsmouth, N.H., under her remaining propeller, where she will go in the drydock for repairs.



base forces, consisting of two regiments of marines on shore at Culebra, under the command of Col. George Barnett, will be forwarded at an early date. The Commander-in-Chief, however, desires to express in advance of the written report his great appreciation of the excellent work done by the marines, which evidences a high state of organization, discipline, spirit and efficiency on the part of those officers and men, and the preparatory work performed under difficult conditions has been extraordinarily good."

JAN. 23.—Ensign T. B. Thompson detached Michigan; to sick leave of absence.  
Ensign R. A. Hall detached California; to Intrepid.  
Paymr. W. A. Merritt to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.



Paymr. Edward T. Hoopes detached naval station, Olongapo, P.I.; to naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
P.A. Paymr. H. E. Collins detached Pacific Torpedo Flotilla; to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
Asst. Paymr. H. J. Hauser detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Asiatic Station.

JAN. 24.—Capt. W. F. Fullam detached aid for personnel, Navy Department; to Superintendent, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. J. H. Gibbons detached Superintendent, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to command Louisiana.

Capt. H. A. Field detached command Louisiana; to captain of the yard, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. E. S. Root detached Glacier; to Cleveland.

Lieut. J. J. McCracken detached Cleveland; to Glacier.

Ensign W. L. Lind detached command Goldsborough; to Cheyenne.

Ensign G. A. Trever detached command Farragut; to Cheyenne.

Surg. C. D. Brownell transferred to retired list for physical disability in line of duty; to home.

Paymr. C. W. Eliason detached naval station, Cavite, P.I.; to San Francisco, Cal., wait orders.

Chief Gun. Emil Swanson detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Gun. L. M. Weger detached Maine; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Gun. L. W. Drisco detached Tallahassee; to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Gun. J. J. Delany detached receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Illinois.

Gun. J. O. Johnson detached Reina Mercedes; to Maine.

Mach. Walter Lau detached Missouri; to home, wait orders.

Mach. J. W. O'Leary detached receiving ship, New York, N.Y.; to Missouri.

Paymr. Clerk Orley Tagland appointment revoked.

JAN. 26.—Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang detached Wyoming; to command Des Moines.

Ensign H. R. Hein detached Ozark; to Michigan.

Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell detached naval station, Key West, Fla.; to Pensacola, Fla.

Chief Gun. T. B. Watson detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; connection fitting out New York and on board when commissioned.

Chief Gun. J. P. Dempsey to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Gun. A. S. Pearson detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to connection fitting out Texas and on board when commissioned.

Gun. R. A. Walker detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Idaho.

JAN. 27.—Capt. J. A. Hoogewerf detached Naval War College; to superintendent, Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. J. Maxwell detached Naval War College; to commandant, naval station, Guam. (Army transport, March 5, 1914.)

Capt. J. L. Jayne detached superintendent, Naval Observatory; to command New Jersey.

Capt. F. K. Hill detached command New Jersey; to home, wait orders.

Comdr. A. W. Hinds detached commandant, naval station, Guam; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. R. A. White detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Tacoma.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. A. Clement to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. M. McGill detached Tacoma; to home, wait orders.

Ensign R. S. Robertson to Cheyenne.

Chaplain J. M. F. McGinty detached receiving ship at New York; to Tennessee.

Btan. Stephen Ingham detached Hartford; to Constellation.

Gun. E. C. Wortman detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Missouri.

Gun. O. D. Butler detached Constellation; to Illinois.

Paymr. Clerk A. J. Barnum appointment revoked.

Paymr. Clerk W. H. Carr appointed; to Birmingham.

JAN. 28.—Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman transferred to retired list (statutory retirement age of sixty-two).

Comdr. B. B. Bierer detached Minnesota; to command Wheeling.

P.A. Surg. D. H. Noble detached Connecticut; to Ohio.

P.A. Surg. W. L. Mann detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. C. A. Costello, M.R.C., to Naval Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. R. Farley to Naval Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chap. G. E. T. Stevenson detached Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; to California.

JAN. 29.—Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Miller detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Wyoming as first lieutenant (via Arkansas).

Lieut. Stephen Doherty detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Michigan.

Lieut. T. F. Caldwell detached Michigan; to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. D. McGuire to North Dakota.

Ensign W. D. Chandler detached Utah; to Montana.

Ensigns H. P. Curley, R. W. Holt and J. Y. Dreisonstok detached Wyoming; to Montana.

Ensigns C. D. Edgar and A. C. Bennett detached Florida; to Montana.

Ensign F. M. Collier detached South Carolina; to Montana.

Ensigns C. H. McMorris, E. D. Langworthy, M. W. Larimer and R. W. Lewis detached Delaware; to Montana.

Chief Mach. F. J. Korte detached Michigan; to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Chief Mach. F. F. Krainek detached Maryland; to home, wait orders.

Mach. F. W. Webster detached receiving ship at Mare Island; to Maryland.

Mach. J. E. Kemmer detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to Michigan.

Mach. R. E. Rucker to Idaho.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 24.—Capt. T. E. Backstrom detached recruiting duty St. Louis, Mo.; to Philippines.

First Lieut. F. T. Evans appointed a first lieutenant from Sept. 17, 1913.

JAN. 28.—Capt. E. H. Ellis detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, and First Advance Base Brigade; to Washington, D.C.

#### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JAN. 24.—Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. J. L. Sill ordered to temporary duty as commanding officer, Southern Division.

Constr. F. A. Hunnewell ordered to depot, South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root granted fifteen days' leave.

JAN. 28.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. Kotschmar ordered to inspect the steam machinery of the quarantine launch Petrol, at Portland, Maine.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The revenue cutter Seminole took into the Cape Fear River, Wilmington, N.C., Jan. 26, the four-masted American schooner J. Holmes Birdsall, of Philadelphia, rescued by the cutter Jan. 25 in distress off Frying Pan Shoals. The schooner was leaking and her crew had been working for forty-eight hours to keep the water from gaining. Capt. C. E. Dougherty, of Camden, N.J., the master, says he encountered heavy weather from the day of leaving port, and on Jan. 23 the vessel's underwater seams began to open. He managed to reach the vicinity of Frying Pan Shoals, where in the nick of time he was picked up by the Seminole.

At 7:40, Jan. 26, while standing to the sound from Wimple Shoals, N.C., searching for a derelict, the revenue cutter Onondaga received information by radio that the schooner Warren Adams, of Jacksonville, Fla., had lost her sails and needed assistance, nine miles east of Cape Hatteras. The cutter steamed immediately for that locality, arriving there within fifty-five minutes, found the schooner and towed her to Hampton Roads, where a tug proceeded with her to Norfolk.

While lying at the pier at New Bedford, Mass., on Jan. 10

the revenue cutter Acushnet received the following aerogram from Siasconsett at eight p.m.: "S.S. Comet wants immediate assistance: fuel oil tank leaking; contemplate shutting down fires; position twenty-seven miles east from Nantucket Lightship, making for Chatham at six miles." At 9:15 she cast off and stood out of harbor to the eastward. Upon reaching the Comet she fired shot lines aboard with shoulder guns and got our hawser hauled aboard, and then proceeded ahead with Comet in tow for Vineyard Haven. When off Vineyard Haven the master of the Comet decided to keep on going to New York, as he was able to keep engines going at half speed.

On Jan. 24 it was learned that an unknown schooner had been capsized off Buckroe Beach, Va. The Onondaga anchored off old Point Comfort, Va., and steamed toward Buckroe Beach, sounding across Thimble Shoals. Lifted schooner on beam ends and attempted to right her, but finding this impracticable made a 7-inch line fast to her foremast and started with her in tow toward Old Point Comfort, but the mast soon parted. Made a tow line fast to bit aft, and one of the Onondaga men went under the surface of the water for that purpose. Towed schooner into Hampton Roads and beached her. The master was then able to recover his savings from the cabin, amounting to \$260.30, which would have been lost had the schooner remained off Buckroe Beach.

The revenue cutter Onondaga sent a wireless to the Revenue Cutter Service to the effect that a greater part of the wreck of the coal laden schooner foundered ten miles north of Diamond Shoal Lightship had been destroyed. The two lower masts were floating end up and held by the rigging with eleven fathoms of water over her hull.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 24, 1914.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George S. Grimes, of Washington, D.C., spent a few days in El Paso last week en route to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to visit their daughter. While in El Paso they were visitors at the post, guests of Gen. Hugh L. Scott, and witnessed the arrival of some of the Mexican prisoners at the garrison on Tuesday. Major Robert E. L. Michie, district adjutant, has returned from a month's visit in Washington, D.C., with his family. Lieut. James S. Mooney, recently stationed here with the 2d Cavalry, has been transferred to the 7th Cavalry in the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Bertram P. Johnston, 20th Inf., are recent arrivals in the patrol district from Fort Douglas, Utah.

Mrs. Marshall Magruder has gone to Washington, D.C., to spend the winter with her parents. Capt. C. C. Smith, 20th Inf., has been relieved of his duties of adjutant and Capt. G. H. Estes appointed to fill his place. Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Graham gave a delightful dinner complimentary to Mrs. W. W. Dudley of Fort Riley, Kas.

The regimental band of the 15th Cavalry gives afternoon concerts every Sunday which are largely attended by visitors from El Paso.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Coles, of El Paso, gave an elaborate dinner last Saturday at the Valley Inn, Ysleta, in honor of Mrs. Coles's brother and sister-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. Christopher Fewel, U.S.N.

Every Saturday the officers of the 15th Cavalry, under direction of a board of instructors composed of Major Charles D. Rhodes, Capt. Howard Hickok, regimental adjutant, and Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, study warfare in every possible mode of defense and attack, engineering methods and armies moved on the map are the principal studies.

Seven federal officers of the Mexican army who had made their escape from the United States officers at Presidio were re-arrested in El Paso by a deputy marshal and turned over to Lieut. Walter H. Neill, provost marshal.

Lieut. A. L. P. Sands, 6th Field Art., gave an informal dinner at the Country Club on Sunday for Mesdames Sidney L. Chappell and W. W. Dudley and Lieuts. Marshall Magruder and Neil G. Finch. Mrs. A. T. Hill, mother of Mrs. Bertram P. Johnston, is visiting her daughter at the Country Club. Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., who recently finished a tour of duty at the Mounted Service School, is enjoying a month's leave, after which he will join his regiment at this post.

Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Graham, was guest of honor of an informal bridge party given last week by Mrs. Charles N. Barney.

The men of the 15th Cavalry are proud of the large number of their corps who have qualified during the past year as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and medal winners, according to the recent announcement made by the Eastern Department.

Lieut. W. W. West, 15th Cav., and bride, formerly Miss Anna Rumbough, have arrived from their wedding journey and for the present will be quartered at the Country Club near the post. They were honor guests at a dinner last week given by Lieut. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster. Mrs. Cas-

Among guests entertained this week at the Toltec Club in Conrad is seriously ill at her quarters at the garrison. El Paso, Dr. E. R. Carpenter at a thé dansant were Comdr. and Mrs. Christopher C. Fewel, Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Davidson, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry A. Meyer, jr., Lieuts. Alexander D. Sures, Robert C. Cotten, George M. Russell, E. A. Lohman, John M. Thompson, James P. Yancey, D. H. Scott, Charles P. Hall, A. L. P. Sands, W. H. Neill, Stuart W. Cramer, jr., Ralph Hospital, Neil G. Finch, James H. Dickey, Capt. Warren Dean and John D. Long.

Major and Mrs. P. D. Lochridge, 13th Cav., recently entertained Gen. Hugh L. Scott and son, Lieut. David H. Scott, with an informal dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsie entertain tomorrow with a Mexican supper at the Zeiger Hotel, in El Paso, complimentary to Mrs. Ainsie's sister-in-law, Mrs. Michael M. McNamee, wife of Major McNamee.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Jan. 25, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman have returned from a trip to Oklahoma and have taken a house in Texas City. Lieutenant Moorman has resumed his duties as exchange officer. At the polo matches Sunday tea and punch were served by Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Duke and Mrs. Magruder. The "frebooters" won from the 18th Infantry by 2 to 1½; the 23d beat the 26th Infantry, and the 4th Field Artillery won from the 6th Cavalry. Our team members were Lieutenant Griswold (Capt.), Lieutenants Magruder, Loneragan and Arnold. The regimental band played well during the afternoon and the "rooters" were many.

On Thursday General Carter presented prizes to the winning teams in the open polo tournament. The function was held at the pavilion of the 4th Field Artillery, where a large number of enthusiasts had gathered. There were handsome loving cups, saddles, bridles, wrist watches and other individual gifts, and special prizes for places. The three leading teams were the 4th Field Artillery, the 6th Cavalry and the "Frebooters," in the order named, closely followed by the 18th Infantry team, which won the Infantry prize, a beautiful silver loving cup suitably inscribed. This is the first time, we think, an Infantry team of the U.S. Army has won a cup in an open tournament and we are very happy the 18th has that honor. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Pillow, General Carter, in awarding the prizes—gifts from several of his good friends—spoke words of encouragement and congratulation, and was especially generous to the 18th. He expressed his appreciation of the hard work done by all teams, and specially complimented Colonel Lasser, Lieutenant Anderson (4th Field Art.) and Lieutenant Griswold (18th Inf.). The various gifts were acknowledged modestly and carried off with pride. We of the regiment think Lieutenant Griswold and his team have made a splendid record under a heavy handicap and stand ready to support polo until Gabriel joins the company musicians. In accepting the cup for his team Lieutenant Griswold made a lappy, modest speech that brought applause. We know now who will be our next toastmaster! The 4th Artillery orchestra played throughout the afternoon and the ceremonies dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. The teams playing in the polo tournament were the 4th Field Artillery, the 6th Cavalry, the "Frebooters," the 18th, 23d, 26th and 27th Infantry. The Infantry need

only forage and transportation for their ponies, the mounted branches have these; nothing more is required. We hope the War Department will note we have the spirit, skill and patience. To-day we play the 23d Infantry. It should be mentioned that Captain Morrow and Lieutenant Cook have played with the team at various times during the tournament. Lieutenant Cook in most of the contests. However, the great credit belongs to Lieutenant Griswold (captain).

Capt. R. J. Maxey, transferred from the 26th to the 18th Infantry, is now on leave in California. Col. J. S. Rogers commands the brigade. General Davis has been assigned to the 6th Brigade, to date Feb. 1, and takes station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., but his duties will leave him in Texas City. Capt. C. H. Morrow and Lieut. Estil V. Smith were guests at an oyster bake "down the island" on Thursday—a large affair given by Houston friends. Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Captains Sheldon, Peyton and Morrow, Lieutenants Arnold, Patch and Case witnessed the performance of Edward Sheldon's play, "The High Road" (Mrs. Fiske), in Galveston last Wednesday.

General Carter, who leaves Feb. 1, will review the whole division this week. The troops at Texas City, about 8,000, will march past probably on Wednesday; the regiments at Galveston, 4,000 men, will be reviewed probably on Thursday. This will be the farewell review. On Friday afternoon, at the 18th Infantry dance pavilion and camp, there will be a division reception, dance and entertainment in honor of General Carter. The grounds will be gaily decorated and the pavilion dressed in ferns, palms and moss. More than 200 musicians, members of various bands here in Texas City, will form one large band and play a series of concert pieces during the reception. There will be dancing, refreshments and other things to add to the fun and we anticipate a great and glorious day. The regiment has decided to enlarge its dance pavilion, so as to provide a stage 16 by 30, where the band can play comfortably in wet weather. Special dressing rooms also will be built. The present pavilion remains as it is, excepting that the porch facing the sea will be lengthened ten feet. The location is the best in Texas City, we think, and the hall seems popular. We hear rumors of an electric piano; let us hope it has a large soft pedal.

Colonel Hasbrouck, Major Williams and Captain Morrow spent yesterday, or part of it, at the Houston Country Club playing golf. As usual, there was plenty of excitement to furnish conversation upon their return. During the trip North there were three blowouts, two punctures and a "motorcycle cop" to delay the officers and a lengthy conversation over the telephone failed to convince the police judge (who had been aroused from his Saturday afternoon slumber) that our judge was not speeding that auto. Hence, to avoid another visit to Harrisburg, the judge paid about \$20 to the guardians of the law and reached the Country Club four hours after starting from Texas City. The run usually takes about two hours. The return trip was made quite slowly, the expenses the other way having totaled nearly \$50. However, the golf was greatly enjoyed.

Owing to regimental parade on Wednesday our customary thé dansant from three to five o'clock was postponed. These informal dances are held each week. Formal dances are given at our pavilion twice monthly, in the evenings. As a matter of fact informal dances are the rule nearly every day. The more the merrier! The roofs of all kitchens are now boarded over, in preparation for the rainy season, the sewers are in and the men comfortable in boxed tents. The mess building of the 3d Battalion has been moved to the road south of the 11th Infantry camp and a tennis court is in process of construction just west of the pavilion. As a matter of comment, we are very comfortable.

Lieut. Shepard L. Pike, just relieved from duty at Alcatraz and ordered here for appointment as aid to General Davis, is expected within a day or so and will be warmly welcomed by us all. Most of his service has been in the 18th and we shall be glad to have him at brigade headquarters.

#### ST. AUGUSTINE NOTES.

St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 25, 1914.

There are gay times in St. Augustine's Army and Navy colony this season, caused probably by the biting cold weather north of here, or, as a "cit." remarked, "cause them Army fellows are clannish and flock together." However, the Loyal Legion rosettes are much in evidence, and their wearers are surely making the most of their fast declining years. Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Brooke are occupying their usual quarters in the Alcazar. Mrs. Brooke is always charming in conversation or a game of "concan," or rum as it is called on the Rio Grande. The General cannot keep off the field and has, with Brig. Gen. Martin D. Hardin, U.S.A., substituted the golf links to knock and dodge balls. This recalls a bit of "history as she's taught these days." In speaking of the battle of Gettysburg to a young man who has "read up on the Civil War," the part taken in that battle by General Brooke was mentioned. Oh, come now, don't say that, "broke in the youth," for history says Generals Sickles and Pickett fought and decided that battle.

Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, is again cozily settled in his winter's habitat, the Valencia, the home of so many Army and Navy people of the past and present. General Wherry passes much of his time with his daughter, Mrs. Robert N. Dickman, and family in their pretty home fronting the sea. The Dickmans are living quietly since the death of a son last year. The "Hardin Bower," a pretty vine-clad cottage on Valencia street, is the winter home of Gen. and Mrs. Hardin and is in reality the social center of St. Augustine, for there, on Saturday night, gather in the salon for bridge and "rum" the wit, beauty and youth from the cradle to the grave, yet none brighter than the gallant Hardin, whose youthfulness almost denies the possibility of his deeds on many battlefields. Notwithstanding the loss of his right arm he excels in fishing and on the golf links. Mrs. Hardin has no rival as an entertainer or in beauty, except possibly the mocking birds, for their sweet notes seem to mingle with those of her laughter. Col. William H. Boyle, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Boyle are passing the winter comfortably on the bay front. Col. William R. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hamilton are also here enjoying the mild climate. They visited here several years ago and made friends who sincerely regret the disability which has so seriously incapacitated him for life's enjoyment.

Mrs. Hugh Hastings, of Plainfield, N.J., gave a dinner in the Valencia last Wednesday night in honor of Capt. Henry Marquette, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marquette. The esteemed hostess displayed tact in catering to the "Army taste" by adding to the table a trio of young beauties—Mrs. Waldemar R. Helmbolt; her sister, Miss Josephine E. Cudahy, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Miss Florence Eckert, of Williamstown, Mass., whose wit made the grape juice bubble like Widow Clicquot. Lieut. H. W. Gregg, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Gregg are much sought after in social affairs. Lieutenant Gregg is on duty with the state troops, having his headquarters here. Admiral and Mrs. Grinnell have settled down in a cottage near Fort Marion and are having a gay time in the social line. The Admiral wears the Loyal Legion rosette for meritorious service in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War. He gained the rank of admiral in the Japanese navy, to which he was highly recommended by the Navy Department. He attained the rank of inspector general, Imperial Japanese navy, and is now taking the rest cure here.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 30, 1914.

A large number of officers of the Army and Navy were present at the Army and Navy dinner given by the Hamilton Club, Jan. 24. Those present from Governors Island were Col. William A. Simpson, John S. Mallory, John B. Bellinger, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton and Capt. Henry C. Clement and Joseph W. Beacham. Among the speakers of the evening were Col. William A. Simpson, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, U.S.N., and Mr. W. N. Dykman, a classmate of Colonel Simpson at the U.S. Military Academy. Mrs. Arthur Rule, of Westfield, N.J., with her daughter, Mary Rule, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Walter K. Wright. Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner entertained Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry at dinner Jan. 29, their other guests being Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William G. Haan, Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie and Col. John B. Bellinger.



## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4174, Mr. Root.—To approve the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the treaty of Ghent. Appropriates \$100,000 for expenses of a proposed Peace Centennial Commission.

S. 4189, Mr. Fall.—For the relief of Mach. Alfonso M. Skinner, U.S.N., retired.

S. 4199, Mr. Jones.—To place the name of David E. Lunsford upon the officers' retired list.

S. 4204, Mr. Sherman.—The President is authorized to include within the provisions of the Act of April 23, 1904, providing for increased grade to certain officers of the Army, such officers with Civil War records below the grade of brigadier general as have heretofore been retired after thirty years' service under the provisions of Sec. 1243, Rev. Stats.

S. 4219, Mr. Nelson.—To authorize the appointment of L. A. Grant, late a brigadier and brevet major general of Volunteers, to be a brigadier general in the Army on the retired list.

S. 4234, Mr. Swanson.—Authorizing the purchase of certain lands on the battlefields of Bull Run.

S. 4235, Mr. Martine of New Jersey.—To appoint and commission professors who have served or shall hereafter have served twenty-five years at the Naval Academy as professors in the corps of professors of mathematics in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant, to be additional to the number allowed by existing law: Provided, That for pay and other purposes service as instructor or professor at the Naval Academy previous to being commissioned shall count as service in the Navy: Provided further, That twenty-five years of completed service at the Naval Academy shall be taken as fulfilling all legal requirements for appointment and commission. Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall operate to create a claim for back pay.

## ARMY MUSIC TRAINING SCHOOL.

S. 4237, Mr. O'Gorman.—To establish an Army Music Training School and to create a corps of apprentices for military bands.

1. CONSTITUTION.—There shall be a commandant, an adjutant, a quartermaster, a surgeon, two instructors of tactics, a director of music, an assistant to the director of music, a chief schoolmaster, a chaplain, a permanent party, and a corps of apprentices, which latter shall not exceed four hundred in number.

2. SUPERVISION.—The supervision to be in the War Department.

3. STAFF.—The commandant, adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon and instructors of tactics to be commissioned officers of the Army, either on active or retired list, detailed or assigned by Secretary of War. The director of music, assistant to the director, chief schoolmaster and chaplain to be appointed by Secretary of War.

4. Pay and allowances to be as follows: Commandant, those of lieutenant colonel on active list; adjutant, those of captain; quartermaster, those of captain; surgeon, those of his rank in the Army; senior instructor of tactics, those of captain; junior instructor of tactics, those of first lieutenant; director of music, those of major on active list; assistant to director, those of captain on active list; chief schoolmaster, those of second lieutenant on active list; chaplain, those of his rank in the Army.

5. All detailed or appointed as above to have the rank assigned to them by assimilation as set forth above, but shall not be entitled to command in the Army apart from Army Music Training School. To be entitled to same benefits as are, or hereafter may be, enjoyed by other commissioned officers of Army with respect to pay, emoluments and allowances, retirement and increases of pay on account of length of service.

6. Also, the Secretary of War, on recommendation by director of music, approved by commandant, shall appoint eight instrumental instructors, selected for special skill in teaching, who shall be civilians under yearly contract; salary \$1,500 per annum, and they shall receive quarters, fuel and light allowed to a first lieutenant.

7. PERMANENT PARTY.—To consist of 1 sergeant major, senior grade; 1 sergeant major, junior grade; 9 chief musicians; 8 principal musicians; 4 first sergeants; 3 sergeants, first class; 2 quartermaster sergeants; 16 sergeants; 12 corporals; 5 cooks; 6 privates, first class; and 34 privates and other enlisted men as, in discretion of Secretary of War, may be required from time to time. From this detachment shall be detailed by commandant instructors of music, schoolmasters, clerks, librarians, drillmasters, mess and hospital stewards, cooks, messmen, storekeepers, electricians, mechanics, artificers, bakers, printers, overseers, watchmen, messengers, telephone operators, teamsters, janitors and laborers, as administrative needs of school require from time to time. Retired enlisted men of the Army may be detailed as members of the permanent party, either with rank with which retired or with increased rank in grades authorized above, and when discharged from said party shall revert to former status on retired list.

8. Members of permanent party shall have rank, pay and allowances prescribed by law for similar grades of the active list of Q.M.C., or of similar grade of active list in Army when grade in question is not prescribed for said corps.

9. There shall be attached to permanent party not to exceed 10 enlisted men, selected from the Army, for instruction as bandmaster, and also not to exceed one from each authorized band in Army for instruction as soloist. Enlisted men so detailed to have rank, pay and allowances enjoyed by them, respectively, at time they were so detailed and, while undergoing instruction, shall be deemed extra members in their respective grades in organization to which they belong.

10. All enlisted men of the permanent party, including those attached thereto, shall be entitled to same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment and length of service as are, or may hereafter become, applicable to other enlisted men of Army: Provided, That the permanent party created, including those attached, shall not be counted as part of enlisted force of the Army provided by law.

11. CORPS OF APPRENTICES.—To consist of boys between ages of 14 and 21, who shall be enlisted, with consent of parent or guardian, to serve, during minority, in said corps, or in any part of the Army if ordered thereto by competent authority. No candidate 18 years of age, or over, to be accepted. The corps shall be instructed in elements of music and ordinary system of Army band instruments and be taught and trained in duties of a private soldier, noncommissioned officer, field musician and bandman, particularly with a view to qualification for service in any of the above capacities if transferred to one of the several branches of the line of the Army. Attention shall also be given to scholastic education and moral training necessary to requirements of members of apprentice corps.

12. When, in discretion of director of music, approved by commandant, any apprentice shall have demonstrated his fitness, he may be graduated from the Army Music Training School, and shall be transferred to one of the branches of the line of Army to serve therein until reaching their majority, and when so transferred shall have same status with respect to pay and allowances as other enlisted men of organization to which transferred. Service as apprentice shall be considered as service in the Army as concerns pay, emoluments and retirements from longevity, re-enlistment and length of service as applicable to other enlisted men, and no vacancies in the bands of the Army shall be filled by outside enlistment unless the number of graduates of any class shall be insufficient.

13. Apprentices to receive pay and allowances prescribed by Secretary of War, in no case less than \$5 per month and allowances. When apprentices are attached to a band they shall receive pay and allowances prescribed for privates in arm to which the band belongs.

14. In addition to pay and allowances for respective grades, chief musicians, while on duty with permanent party, as first assistant instrumental instructor, or as clerk to director of music, with permanent party, shall receive as extra-duty pay \$15 per month, and principal musicians, while on such duty as second assistant instrumental instructors, shall receive as extra-duty pay \$10 per month.

15. Vacancies in grade of chief musician to be filled, first, from persons who hold certificates of proficiency as bandmaster from Army Music Training School; second, from persons holding a diploma from any music school heretofore conducted under auspices of War Department; and third, from suitably qualified soldiers in Army at large, qualification to be passed upon by examination at Army Music Training School.

16. The Secretary of War is authorized in his discretion to select and assign such buildings as may be required in any ungarisoned or other post near New York city for purposes the Army Music Training School: Provided, Cost to fit such

buildings for service does not exceed \$50,000, which is hereby appropriated.

17. For purchase of musical instruments necessary for instruction, text-books and music, \$150,000 is appropriated.

18. All acts and parts of acts not in accordance with the above are hereby repealed and annulled.

H.J. Res. 197, Mr. Gray.—To provide for the invitation, reception, and entertainment of members of the parliaments and national legislative bodies of the world, and to authorize an assembly of such members to secure the immediate suspension of increased naval construction by international agreement to be entered into by such assembly.

H.R. 12115, Mr. Sherwood.—That the pay and allowances of all officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer and Militia forces, received into the service of the United States during the Civil War, shall be deemed to commence from the day on which they joined for duty and were enrolled; and every such officer and enlisted man who by proper authority exercised a command above that pertaining to his grade shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command so exercised: Provided, That a rate of pay exceeding that of a brigadier general shall not be paid in any case. Sec. 2. That the limitation upon the filing of claims for arrears of pay and bounty or other allowances growing out of military service during the Civil War, as contained in the urgent deficiency Act approved Dec. 22, 1911, is hereby repealed.

H.R. 12171, Mr. Mott.—That acting assistant surgeons in the service of the Regular Army of the United States during the war of 1861-1865 be, and hereby are, included under the Act of May 11, 1912, which shall apply to them in place of any other act or acts under which they are now receiving pensions. Sec. 2. That this Act shall take effect immediately.

H.R. 12179, Mr. Sherwood.—To establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll, designated as "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll," to contain the name of each surviving person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in any war, who has attained or shall attain the age of sixty-five years, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, and who was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise. Provides for a special pension of \$10 per month for life.

H.R. 12180, Mr. Maher.—To provide for increase in compensation for mechanics generally known as machinists employed in the Government navy yards, gun factories, torpedo stations, proving grounds, arsenals, and the Lighthouse Service.

H.R. 12213, Mr. Parker.—Placing the name of Capt. Thomas J. Hamilton on the unlimited retired list.

H.R. 12214, Mr. Parker.—Placing the name of Charles Watts on the unlimited retired list.

H.R. 12215, Mr. Parker.—Placing the name of Capt. David E. Lyon on the unlimited retired list.

H.R. 12221, Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts.—For the retirement of Henry R. Drake, captain, Philippine Scouts.

H.R. 12227, Mr. Switzer.—To place the name of Hugh T. Nibert upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.

H.R. 12234, Mr. Wilson, of Florida.—For the relief of Holden Allen Evans.

H.R. 12235, Mr. Sherley.—Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes. Text elsewhere.

H.R. 12241, Mr. Neely, of West Virginia.—For appointment of a board for purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant near Wheeling, W.Va., and to submit a report of the cost and availability of said plant.

H.R. 12313, Mr. Vane.—Appropriating \$500,000 for the erection and equipment of a central iron, brass, and steel foundry for the Navy Department at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

H.R. 12354, Mr. French.—To place the name of Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Durell upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.

H.R. 12466, Mr. Carlin.—Authorizing the purchase of certain lands on the battlefields of Bull Run, and to keep in repair monuments, roads and grounds.

H.R. 12467, Mr. Carr.—For appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant in Fayette county, Pa., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof.

## EFFICIENCY OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Higher rank for warrant officers.—Appointments of Navy enlisted men to Naval Academy.—Retirement of enlisted men after twenty-four years' service.—A personnel board to discuss legislation and changes in uniform.—Warrant officers to receive one year's instruction at the Naval Academy.—Various other provisions.

H.R. 12471, Mr. Bathrick.—That boatswains, gunners, carpenters, machinists, sailmakers, and pharmacists shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers, and chief pharmacists, with rank of ensign; that chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers, and chief pharmacists shall, after six years from date of commission, be commissioned master boatswain, master gunner, master machinist, master carpenter, master sailmaker, and master pharmacist, with rank of lieutenant, junior grade; the master boatswains, master gunners, master machinists, master carpenters, master sailmakers, and master pharmacists shall, after twelve years from date of first commission, be commissioned past master boatswain, past master gunner, past master machinist, past master carpenter, past master sailmaker, and past master pharmacist, with rank of lieutenant; and that immediately after passage of this Act chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers, chief pharmacists, master boatswains, master gunners, master machinists, master carpenters, master sailmakers, master pharmacists, past master boatswains, past master gunners, past master machinists, past master carpenters, past master sailmakers, and past master pharmacists shall be commissioned in accordance with the provisions of this section, and thereafter no one shall be promoted to warrant grade until he shall have passed an examination before a board of master boatswains, master gunners, master machinists, master carpenters, master sailmakers, and chief pharmacists, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and thereafter no warrant officer, chief boatswain, chief gunner, chief machinist, chief carpenter, chief sailmaker, chief pharmacist, master boatswain, master gunner, master machinist, master carpenter, master sailmaker, or master pharmacist shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before a board of chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers, chief pharmacists, master boatswains, master gunners, master machinists, master carpenters, master sailmakers, and past master boatswains, past master gunners, past master machinists, past master carpenters, past master sailmakers, and past master pharmacists shall be commissioned in accordance with the provisions of this section, and thereafter no one shall be promoted to warrant grade until he shall have passed an examination before a board of master boatswains, master gunners, master machinists, master carpenters, master sailmakers, and chief pharmacists, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint from the enlisted force to the Naval Academy as midshipmen twenty members for each calendar year: Provided, That the candidates so selected shall have re-enlisted for their second enlistment and shall have a percentage of eighty-five or more in proficiency for their entire first enlistment, and shall have further qualified by passing the usual entrance examination.

Sec. 3. That all enlisted men who fail to reach the grade of warrant officer shall, on their own application, at the expiration of twenty-four years' continuous service in the Navy of the United States be retired: Provided, That service in the Army and Marine Corps will be considered in computing the necessary time for retirement: Provided further, That the retired pay shall be equivalent to sixty per centum of the pay they are receiving when about to be retired.

Sec. 4. That a personnel board consisting of one officer of the commissioned line, one officer of the Pay Corps, one officer of the Medical Corps, one officer of the Construction Corps, one officer of the Civil Engineering Corps, one professor of mathematics, one chaplain (each officer above mentioned to be of a grade equal to that of a lieutenant in the line of the Navy), one master boatswain or master gunner, and one master machinist or master carpenter are hereby created. Provided, That the officers above enumerated on this board shall represent their corps, under the Secretary of the Navy, be-

fore Congress, to discuss any contemplated personnel legislation: Provided further, That this board shall, under the Secretary of the Navy, discuss and control all matters relative to changes in the uniform of the Navy: Provided further, That the master boatswain or master gunner designated on this board shall represent the officers of their joint corps and the enlisted personnel of the deck force and line petty officers: Provided further, That the master machinist or master carpenter designated on this board shall represent the officers of their joint corps and the enlisted men and petty officers of the engineers' force and petty officers of the artificer branches.

Sec. 5. That the chief boatswain, chief gunner, chief machinist, chief carpenter, chief sailmaker, and chief pharmacist have the same pay and allowances as are now allowed, or may be allowed, an ensign in the naval service: Provided, That master boatswains, master gunners, master machinists, master carpenters, master sailmakers, and master pharmacists shall, on promotion, have the same pay and allowances as are now allowed, or may be allowed, a lieutenant, junior grade, in the naval service: Provided further, That past master boatswains, past master gunners, past master machinists, past master carpenters, past master sailmakers, and past master pharmacists shall, on promotion, have the same pay and allowances as are now allowed, or may be allowed, a lieutenant, senior grade, in the naval service: Provided further, That the pay of boatswains, gunners, machinists, carpenters, sailmakers, and pharmacists be the same as that now allowed by law: Provided, That officers of this grade shall receive the same allowance for heating and lighting as that now allowed an ensign in the naval service.

Sec. 6. That all warrant officers now in the naval service, and who shall be appointed subsequent to the passage of this Act, shall be given one year's instruction at the Naval Academy, or some other educational institution to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, for a course of instruction in mathematics and navigation.

Sec. 7. That all masters and past masters of the line of the Navy shall be available for duty as executive officers and commanding officers of naval supply ships and auxiliaries: Provided, That all warrant officers and chiefs of the line shall be available for duty as deck officers on supply vessels and auxiliaries.

Sec. 8. That machinists and chief machinists shall be available for duty as assistant engineers and master machinists, and past master machinists shall be available for duty as chief engineers of supply vessels and auxiliaries: Provided, That on attaining the grade of master carpenter the officers of this grade shall perform the duties of construction officer of the vessel in which they are serving: Provided further, That the above-mentioned duties shall be in addition to that already provided by law.

Sec. 9. That nothing in this Act shall operate to decrease the pay and allowance now received by any officer or enlisted men enumerated in this Act, and that nothing in this Act, as far as pay and allowance are concerned, shall be retroactive.

Sec. 10. That all Acts and parts of Acts so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H.R. 12486, Mr. Carlin.—For the relief of T. Morris Potts, captain on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 29, 1914.

Capt. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., who will take command of the Naval Academy on Feb. 7, as Superintendent, comes "home." He is well known here and is a general favorite with the citizens of Annapolis, and when here as an officer of the Naval Academy he was greatly admired by the midshipmen, notwithstanding he was a stern and inflexible officer in the discharge of duty. As one of the midshipmen explained in Academy vernacular, "he knew when to jump on you."

Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., aid to the Superintendent, will occupy his present post until ordered to sea in June next.

The examinations for the admission of candidates to the Naval Academy begin on Feb. 17. They will be held under Civil Service rules and auspices in various parts of the Union.

The semi-annual examinations ended to-day with the final test of the First Class in hygiene and physiology. Every midshipman was required to take this test, the former rule that a mark of 3 in a possible 4 in any study during the preceding term would exempt a midshipman from examination having been abolished two years ago.

The following midshipmen have resigned: William A. Leggett, N.C.; Walter H. Stanton, Ga., and John A. Whitson, Miss., all of the Fourth Class. It is understood that forty members of the class have been found deficient in the semi-annual examination, and will be allowed to resign.

Midshipmen Arthur H. Page, jr., of Minnesota, and John D. Robnett, jr., of Texas, members of the Fourth Class, have resigned.

An informal hop of the midshipmen took place to-night, special privilege being granted by Superintendent Gibbons between the end of the semi-annual and the second academic term.

An order issued to-day created a commotion in the brigade of midshipmen. It abolishes for two weeks all of the training tables, inclusive of the baseball, basketball, gymnasium, fencing and swimming squads. The cause arose from a "rough house" at the tables last night in the mess hall when the midshipmen were at supper. Lieut. Roger Williams, U.S.N., in charge, reported the matter with a view to bringing the training tables closer to the position of the officer-in-charge. The Superintendent took a more serious view of the disorder and issued the edict of suppression. The midshipmen fear injurious consequences to their athletic schedules.

The order of the Navy Department, providing for an increase of pay, ranging from ten to fifteen per cent., for a large majority of mechanics employed at the Naval Academy, went into effect on Tuesday.

It is announced here that Harvard will row the Navy eight during the coming season. According to present plans, the first and second eights will make a trip to Annapolis in April, and for a week will be the guests of the Naval Academy oarsmen.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., accompanied by a delegation, called recently upon Governor Goldsborough here, and upon committees of the Maryland Legislature, in behalf of the proposed International Peace Memorial on the shores of Lake Erie to commemorate Commodore Perry's victory. Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Turner, U.S.N., leave here this week for South Bethlehem, Pa. The officers' dance on Friday was well attended, a number from outside the city and Annapolis being present. The guests were received by Mrs. George W. Logan and Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N. Mrs. Logan wore a pale blue brocade with shadow lace, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Gearing, wife of Capt. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., left Saturday for Coburg, Canada, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Field, wife of Dr. Field. Mrs. Braine, of New York, is visiting her son, Mds. C. E. Braine, jr., Third Class. Miss Margaret Crockett, of Pocomoke City, Md., is visiting Mrs. Estess, wife of Lieut. E. J. Estess, U.S.N. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson M. Crothers, of Pittsburgh, who have been guests of Commodore and Mrs. Theodore Porter, U.S.N., left Saturday for Pine Hurst, N.C. Miss Eloise Simmons, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Ross, who gave a tea for her on Saturday. Miss Lucy Givens, of Portsmouth, Va., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Barleon, U.S.N., and was house guest at a tea on Saturday. Mrs. King, wife of Lieut. Rufus King, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Raymond Stone. On Friday Mrs. Richards gave an auction party in honor of Mrs. King.

Lieut. A. T. Beauregard, U.S.N., gave a large dinner at the officers' mess previous to the hop on Friday, and Lieut. and Mrs. Garret K. Davis, U.S.N., also gave a dinner. On Thursday Surg. and Mrs. R. W. McDowell, U.S.N., gave a large dinner party. Lieut. and Mrs. James Parker, U.S.N., gave a tea on Thursday for which 250 invitations had been issued. A local club of Harvard graduates has been formed in Annapolis. Among the members are Prof. Angelo Hall, of the Naval Academy, who was made president. Instrs. Paul Capron, F. W. Morrison, W. J. King and A. L. Doggett, Naval Academy.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., gave a dance here on Wednesday night. Miss Abbey, of Kingston-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. Estess, wife of Lieut. E. J. Estess, U.S.N.



Mrs. Ross, wife of Lieut. C. C. Ross, U.S.N., gave an auction party on Tuesday in honor of her sister, Miss Simmons.

Instr. C. W. Frederick, of the Department of Mathematics, has resigned to accept a mathematical position with the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, N.Y. Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin, U.S.N., who has been sick here for several days, was removed on Wednesday to the Naval Hospital.

Former Midshipman James Harry Doyle, jr., who resigned from the Naval Academy in May, 1912, on account of delicate health, has improved to such an extent that he has been able to attend courses in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and has won a scholarship for a year.

The following midshipmen have been awarded medals: T. E. Ruddock, expert rifleman and expert shot bar; J. E. Williams, expert shot bar; W. W. Feineman, medal and date plate; S. Umstead, B. F. Clarke and H. J. White, expert's rifle bar, medal and date plate; C. D. Swain, R. M. Fortson, M. G. Holmes, F. W. Pennoyer and H. P. Burnett, medal and date plate; O. R. Cauldwell and A. T. Pamperin, expert rifle bar; D. P. Moon, medal date plate and expert rifle bar; C. G. Halpine and H. M. Mullinix, medal and date plate.

The following Fourth Classmen have been presented with medals as sharpshooters: T. W. Harrison, jr., H. H. Wallin, E. F. Marbourg, T. L. Chalmers, J. K. Allen, O. G. Gleich, F. E. Haberle, N. L. Rawlings, B. K. Pressnell, R. E. Ransbottom, C. de V. Headlee, C. Wooten, jr., V. F. Grant (also expert pistol shot bar), G. B. Staples, R. H. Harper, H. W. Brown, H. S. Klein, C. M. Reagle, V. O. Clark, K. Keller, G. T. Howard, J. G. M. Stone, D. B. Fitch, H. W. Jackson, A. H. Page, jr., H. B. Sallade, F. S. Crosey, F. O. Rogers, E. B. Rogers, H. E. Dees, I. French, A. G. Reeves, J. A. Rogers, R. M. Hyde, C. R. Curr, H. F. Ely, W. P. Richards, O. G. Bruce, V. J. Moore, J. P. White, jr., W. Elmore, M. A. Jacobs, G. A. Foxdexter.

The following were awarded expert pistol shot pin: H. J. Nichols, N. Vytlicil, W. M. Reifel, of the Fourth Class.

Two instruction officers were also awarded medals: Lieut. C. T. Osburn, expert rifleman's bar, and Gun. W. Croman, a medal and date plate. The presentations took place last Sunday morning just prior to services in the chapel.

The finals of the interclass and intercompany contests with foils, dueling swords, sabers and canes took place at the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon. The judges were Prof. F. W. Morrison, Instr. L. Fournon, Swordmaster George W. Heints and Assistant Swordmaster G. Rainmond. The Academy championship with foils was won by Mdsn. R. F. Hans, of the 1st Class and 1st Company; Mdsn. P. T. Glenon, 2d Class, 6th Co., was second; and Mdsn. L. Doughty, jr., 4th Class, 1st Co., was third. Mdsn. C. G. Halpine, 3d Class, 1st Co., won in the bouts with dueling swords, defeating Mdsn. K. P. Gilchrist, 1st Class, 8th Co., and Mdsn. P. W. Yeatman, 2d Class, 2d Co. Mdsn. E. L. Cochran, 3d Class, 1st Co., won with sabers, and Mdsn. George Marvell, 1st Class, 3d Co., was the victor with the canes. The winners secured points for their companies in the intercompany competitions for the right to carry the brigade colors, which lasts through the year, the factors being various drills, professional branches and athletics.

The Naval Academy basketballers lengthened their unbroken string of victories by defeating the five of Virginia Polytechnic Institute Saturday afternoon by 51 to 15. Speed, team work and skillful handling of the ball were the chief elements, but the local team did not shoot as accurately as usual. Smith, the Navy's star forward, was not in at the start, but after ten minutes displaced Nelson, and the Navy at once began to forge ahead. McReavey had a clear eye for the basket, netting the ball nine times. Adams and Wilkes also playing excellent games. Smith did his usual brilliant work in getting the ball down field and in passing. Five minutes from the close of the game, the Navy ran in a team of substitutes, which included Vaughan, the football tackle and wrestler. Engelby was the best player for the visitors. The Polys did some good individual work and played hard, but the speed and team work of the midshipmen bewildered them. Ensign Wild, captain of last year's five, has reported at the Naval Academy, and assumed the position of head coach of the team.

Though outplayed throughout, the scrubs of Catholic University put up a good defense against the Naval Academy Fourth Classmen in a basketball game Wednesday afternoon, but the midshipmen won by 37 to 16. Brightman and Calhoun played fast basketball and the general play indicated that the future Naval Academy squads will not lack good material. The Fourth Class team were: Brightman, Calhoun, forwards; Daab, center; Gale, Dean, guards. Substitutions, Waller for Gale.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1914.

Good-bye parties for Col. and Mrs. Sladen filled up the last week, everybody being sorry to bid farewell to the popular commandant and his wife, soon to start for the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Townsley had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Sladen and for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Reilly and Captain Lindsey. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Sladen, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Col. and Mrs. Robinson.

Mrs. Glade gave an auction party of four tables on Wednesday for her cousin, Miss Clara Miller Cone, of Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. J. E. Ware, of New York, house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Glade. The players were Mmes. Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Bethel, Tschappat, Watson, Reilly, Bell, Baer, Baird, Henderson, Gallagher, MacMillan, Boak. Prizes were won by Mmes. Gordon, Bethel, Baer and Gallagher. After the cards additional guests who came in for a farewell reception to Col. and Mrs. Sladen were Major and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Mr. and Mrs. Asensio, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Townsley, Colonels Townsley, Gordon, Wilcox, Bethel, Tschappat, Captain Bell, Captain Baer, Lieutenants Baird, Henderson, Gallagher, MacMillan, Dr. Boak. Mrs. Townsley poured coffee, Mrs. Tschappat poured tea, and Mrs. Sladen served punch, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Bell and Miss Townsley assisting in the dining room.

Mrs. Sladen and the two children left West Point Thursday, a number of friends going to the station to bid them good-bye. Thursday evening the members of the Department of Tactics gave Colonel Sladen a dinner at the club. Present: Captains Wilcox, Lindsey, Koehler, Lieutenants E. W. Wildrick, Baird, Sturgill, Mathews, Gallagher, Butler, Higley, Wilson, Lewis, Erwin. The dinner table was decorated to remind one of the tropical charms of the Philippines. A wonderful nipa house, perfect in every detail, was in the center, its windows lighted and casting mellow rays on the fighting-cocks, lizards, fauna and flora of the islands. Tiny carabao carts held miniature suit cases marked with the initials of the Sladen family and a bright-colored cockatoo perched on a glass at each place held the dinner card in his beak. The Department wished Colonel Sladen "bon voyage," but could not keep from regretting his departure from West Point and the position which he has filled so successfully.

Miss Goodwin, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rice for the week; on Thursday Mrs. Rice had two tables of bridge for Miss Goodwin, inviting Mmes. North, Dawson, Larned, Purdon, Dickinson, Slaughter, Holmer; Mrs. Devers came in for tea. Mr. and Mrs. Eckels gave a dinner on Thursday, celebrating Mr. Eckels's birthday, the guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary. Bridge was played after dinner. Miss Canavan was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt for the hop and the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer's guests at dinner on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson.

Miss Julia Fieberger gave a pretty luncheon on Thursday in honor of Miss Bessie Oler, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Cunningham. Other guests were Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Jarman, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Catts, Miss Marian Townsley, Miss Alice Richards. Mrs. Talbot, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, left on Wednesday for El Paso, to join her husband, Lieut. Ralph Talbot, jr. Mrs. Christy and Miss Christy are guests of Dr. Davis for the week. Both of last

week's hops were attended by an unusually large number. On Friday at the officers' hop Col. and Mrs. Bethel received. At the cadet hop on Saturday Mrs. Holderness received with Cadet Jouett.

Miss Lyons, sister of Mrs. Donovan, is visiting in New York and New Haven for two or three weeks before she returns to West Point. Mrs. Eugene Griffin, widow of General Griffin, and Miss Priscilla Griffin, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger from Friday to Monday. On Friday Col. and Mrs. Fieberger had dinner for Mrs. Griffin and Miss Griffin and for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Colonel Echols, Lieutenants Alexander and Chase. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney's guests at dinner on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Miss Higley and Colonel Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stilwell were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness's guests at dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Cadet Jouett. Mrs. Caffery gave a cadet tea on Sunday for their house guests, Miss Tate and Miss Jamison, of New York. A number of girls and cadets were asked. Mrs. Cutrer had tea on Monday for Mesdames Donovan, MacMillan, Dickinson, Holmer and Hobbs.

Capt. and Mrs. Baer had dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bub, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney. Mrs. Batty, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Meade Wildrick, has returned to her home in Savannah, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo's guests for the week-end were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Reed, of Great Neck, L.I., Miss Evelyn Brown, of Carleton, Ga., Mrs. Taylor, of Kensington, L.I., and Ensign Weems, U.S.N. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Devers and the basketball team, Cadets McTaggart, Waldron, Boye, Hibbs, Hobbs, Ingles and Howell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Larned gave a pretty sleighing party on Tuesday evening for Major and Mrs. Youngberg, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Talbot, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Lieutenants Curry and Newman. Lieutenant Chase entertained at the club on Friday evening after the hop in honor of Miss Richards, other guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson, Lieutenant Morrissey. Miss Ella May Thomas, of Bridgeport, Conn., is the guest this week of Mrs. Youngberg and Miss Mary de Raismes. On Friday Miss de Raismes gave a the dinner for her guest and for the Misses Richardson, Higley, Fieberger, Tate, Jamison, Vidmer, Townsley, Hales, Oler, Muecke. Cadets Allison, Covell, J. G. Burr, W. E. Burr, Byron, Doe, W. W. Forbes, Elliott, Foster, Harris, Hoge, B. F. Holcomb, Jouett, Kuhn, R. B. McDonald, Milligan, Dusenberry, Rafferty, Rees, Ryan, Tack, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher started on a month's leave on Saturday, sailing for Havana, Cuba. On their way back they expect to stop at the Florida winter resorts. Mrs. Gallagher, sr., is staying at West Point with Baby Walter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory and children have returned from a leave spent at Waterloo, N.Y. Lieutenant Pierce, 18th Inf., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon over Sunday. Lieut. G. W. Maddox, 27th Inf., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Caffery's guests at supper on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson, Miss Tate, Miss Jamison, Lieutenants Maddox, De Armond and Curry. Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo had dinner Friday and Saturday at the club before the hops for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Miss Brown, Mr. Taylor, Miss Quevedo and Ensign Weems.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dew had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan's guests at Sunday supper were Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson. Miss Erwin Fearn was the guest of Miss Eleanor Vidmer for the hop and over Sunday. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer's guests at dinner were Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Fearn, Miss Vidmer, Cadets Gillett and Trull, Miss Ross Salaman, of Albany, was weekend guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer. Mrs. Youngberg had as guests at dinner on Saturday her sister, Miss Mary de Raismes, Miss Ella May Thomas, Cadets Allison and McDonald.

Captains Lindsey and Vidmer, Lieutenants Dickinson and Pullen went to New York on Monday to take part in a fencing contest at the Fencing Club. A recent visitor at the post was M. Masson, an officer of the French reserves and a prominent banker of France. Colonel Sladen bade good-bye to the post on Friday; Captain Wilcox is now acting commandant of cadets. Mrs. Tschappat entertained the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper on "Some Arctic Explorers." The paper was illustrated by clever pencil sketches and a map of the Arctic Circle drawn by the hostess and referred to during the reading. The vice-president, Mrs. Baer, presided and Mrs. Hughes was elected secretary pro tem. Mrs. Householder has resigned. The next meeting, a current events session, is to be held at the home of Mrs. Jacobs.

The Royal Auction Club completed its tournament last week. Mrs. Hughes winning first and Mrs. Donovan second. The club meets with Mrs. Hughes this week. Mrs. Wilcox was hostess of the Friday Club at its last meeting. Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan entertained the Wednesday Evening Club. Mrs. Cunningham entertains the South End Club, and the Wednesday Morning Club meets with Mrs. MacMillan. Mrs. Wilcox will have the Tuesday, and Wednesday Evening Clubs meet with her. Prof. A. G. Keller, of Yale University, lectured on "Colonization," Saturday morning, at Memorial Hall.

At the annual meeting of the West Point Army mess last Monday the following were elected members of the mess council: Captain Keller, Lieutenants Morrissey, Godfrey, Alexander. Lieutenant Alexander is also secretary of the mess.

An orchestral concert was given in Memorial Hall on Sunday afternoon, under direction of Mr. Philip Egner. The audience especially enjoyed the grand fantasy from "Aida" and Liszt's second Hungarian Rhapsody, which were played with much feeling. Cadet Frank J. Heraty gave a violin solo and Cadet Raymond P. Moses sang a baritone solo. Musician Emil Bintlsh played "The Mocking Bird Fantasy" as a xylophone solo. The hall held a good-sized audience.

An accident took place in Highland Falls on Thursday night of last week when a party of enlisted men were coasting down the long hill past the school house. In making a sharp turn the sled skidded and crashed into a telegraph pole. Two of the men, Privates Young and Elliot, both young members of the file and drum corps, were mortally injured, their skulls being so badly fractured that they died at the post hospital a few hours afterward. The funeral of one of the victims of this sad accident was held on Monday afternoon at the Catholic chapel. Pvt. Harry J. Young was accorded a military funeral and the body was interred in the post cemetery; the escort was composed of members of the band.

The Army basketball team was beaten by the fast Swarthmore five by a score of 25 to 11, in the game on Saturday. The first half ended with only a small margin for the visitors, 10 to 6, but they played the Army off its feet in the second half. Nineteen minutes of the second half were gone before the Army was able to score, although it shot all around the basket rim many times. Then, with Twining and Lucas of the visitors replaced with subs, the cadets scored two field goals and one foul. Twining and J. McGovern were best for Swarthmore, while Boye did the best playing for the Army. The line-up: Army—Waldron, MacTaggart, forwards; Williams, center; Boye, Hibbs, guards. Swarthmore—Twining, McKissack, forwards; Lucas, center; J. McGovern, F. McGovern, guards.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 23, 1914.

Mrs. Coleman entertained at supper Jan. 12 complimentary to Osato, the Japanese artist now located in Omaha. Other guests present were Miss Laura Plummer and two Japanese friends of Osato. Chaplain J. Franklin Chenoweth left Jan. 14 for Galveston. En route he will visit Capt. and Mrs. J. De Camp Hall, at Fort Leavenworth.

Madam De Lanney, mother of Dr. Emile L. De Lanney, is now making her home with her son at Fort Crook. Major John S. Switzer left for Galveston Jan. 18, after spending a month with his family at Crook.

Mrs. W. P. Coleman has been confined to her bed the past

week with a severe case of bronchitis. Lieut. and Mrs. Alshire and Mrs. Switzer made a party this week to see Olga Nethersole in "Sappho."

#### FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Jan. 19, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. McKie entertained at dinner Jan. 13 for Mr. Charles P. Sawyer, of the New York Evening Post, Mrs. Sawyer, Major and Mrs. Pence, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards and Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. The place-cards were hand-painted calendars. Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter gave a dinner the same evening for Col. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Captain Miller, Lieutenant Schwabe and Dr. Ladamme. Lieutenant-Blackmore was a dinner guest this week of Mrs. Gordon B. Heiner, who gave a young people's dinner at her quarters at Governors Island.

Miss Peggy Oeland, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Oeland, of Brooklyn, was house guest of Miss Allen over Wednesday and Thursday. Captain Proctor and Lieutenants Schwabe and Crawford were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Allen on Wednesday. Miss Edith Bingman, of Jersey Shore, Pa., arrived on Thursday for a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Kitts. That evening Capt. and Mrs. Embick had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Miss Bingman, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter and Captain Miller.

Both Mary Allen and Peggy Embick have had chickenpox and Miss Allen has just recovered from grippé. Colonel Allen's orders to go to Monroe for the war game have been recalled on Monday.

Ladies' night at the Officers' Club was inaugurated on Monday. The card tables and pool table were all in use. Those present were Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Miss Bingman, Capt. and Mrs. McKie and their dinner guests, Captain Kerrick and Mr. Charles M. Camp, of Brooklyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Captain Proctor and Lieutenants Schwabe and Blackmore. Captain Douglas, of Fort Wood, installed a radio station. Storms had interfered with our telephonic communication to Fort Hancock for several days.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Jan. 26, 1914.

The Hamilton Club of Brooklyn gave an Army and Navy dinner Jan. 24. Officers attended from Governors Island, Fort Totten and Fort Hamilton, also a number of naval officers from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the vicinity. Those who went from here were Colonel Allen, Major Pence, Captains Embick, Williams, Kerrick, Kilbourne, McKie and Lieutenants Sloan, Schwabe and Crawford. Colonel Simpson and Colonel Horton were among those from Governors Island, and Colonel Cronkhite, Captain Steele, Captain Cooper and Lieut. Allen Kimberly from Fort Totten. Over one hundred and twenty guests were present.

Captain Lambdin and Lieutenant Carpenter have been on sick report. Lieutenant MacDill is studying for the Ordnance and leaves shortly for Springfield, to take his examination.

After the bowling on Friday, Capt. and Mrs. Embick invited the officers and their wives to supper at their quarters. Mesdames Williams, Kitts and Gross served, others present being Captain Williams, Captain Kitts, Miss Bingman, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Gross, Captains Proctor, Matson, Kerrick, Dr. Ladamme, Mr. Siebert and Lieutenants Crawford, Blackmore and MacDill.

Corporal Loan, of the 98th Company, Captain Embick commanding, received a bronze medal this morning at parade for being No. 11 in the rifle contest held at Fort Niagara.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 28, 1914.

Much interest is being shown in the coming entertainment by local talent of the post, being arranged under the supervision of Mrs. Barroll, president of the Army Relief Branch of Fort Hancock, which takes place early in February for the benefit of this excellent organization, which collects funds and provides relief in case of emergency for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brett entertained a dinner company last Friday, including Major and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton. Mrs. Shepard had the Opera Class meet with her on Monday afternoon, when the origin of the "Ring of the Nibelung" and story of each drama, with an analysis of the music and the motives, was given. Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Bane and Mrs. Hawkins were complimented on their vocal parts. A number of the ladies of the club will attend the opera "Rheingold" on Thursday afternoon in New York. The Randa and the Brintons were in the box party at the Knickerbocker last Wednesday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wagenhals, of New York, to see Crane-Fairbanks in "Henrietta."

Major J. W. Rand has been asked by the medical officers of the National Guard of New Jersey to deliver a lecture before them on "The Service of the Medical Department at the Front During Battle, and the Evacuation of the Wounded Therefrom." It will be given the evening of Feb. 10 at the First Regiment Armory, in New York.

Mrs. Britton left Fort Hancock last Saturday on the Mallory line for Key West, to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Babcock, for the coming month and to attend the wedding of her niece, Miss Rosalia Navarro, to Lieut. Harry T. Pillans, C.A.C. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker entertained the Bowling Club last evening. First prizes were won by the Bunkers, and Major and Mrs. Rand received the second prizes.

#### TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Jan. 21, 1914.

On Jan. 9 Mrs. Evans had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Holcombe, Capt. and Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Brant. Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard entertained Capt. and Mrs. Walton and Mrs. Cavenaugh at dinner that evening, and Capt. and Mrs. Huston dined informally with Lieut. and Mrs. Abbott. Captain Cavenaugh returned to Forrest Station Jan. 8, having spent two days here looking up troop property. Lieutenant Abbott made an automobile trip to Bisbee, Naco and Forrest Jan. 10. Captain Wagner accompanied him, making payment to the troops at Naco and Forrest, and Mrs. Wagner and Miss Corinne were members of the party as far as Bisbee, where Miss Corinne entered the convent school of the Sisters of Loretta.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, guests of Col. and Mrs. Gresham, left here Jan. 11. Lieutenant Brant returned Jan. 13 from an overland trip to Naco, Forrest and Douglas, having been gone four days, taking depositions. Captain Fleming and Lieutenant Dilworth made a flying visit to Fort Huachuca Jan. 9, motoring from Nogales with a party of friends and returning that afternoon.

The ladies of the garrison met at Mrs. Gresham's Jan. 14 to discuss plans for general entertainment. Mrs. O'Connor was elected to serve on the entertainment committee with Mrs. Evans. Capt. and Mrs. Luhn gave quail dinners on two evenings of last week, their guests on Thursday being Capt. and Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Cavenaugh, and on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Holcombe, Lieutenants Adair, Brooks and Gerstner. The hop on Saturday evening in the gymnasium was fairly well attended.

On Jan. 16, exactly four weeks after the arrival of the 10th Cavalry at this post, occurred the funeral of Private Bryce, of Troop E, who died from the effects of a gunshot wound received at the hands of Mexican soldiers the week before.

Captain Barber, Lieutenants O'Donnell, Barker and Dr. Skelton made a visit to Miller's cañon on Sunday. Miss Emily Dodge arrived Monday, to be the guest for some time of her aunt, Mrs. Cavenaugh. Capt. and Mrs. Pritchard had dinner on Thursday of last week for Major and Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. O'Donnell and Lieutenant O'Donnell. Lieut. and



Mrs. Abbott, accompanied by Mrs. Boyd and Colonel Gresham, motored to Nogales last Saturday, all returning Sunday evening, except Mrs. Boyd, who remained for a few days' visit at the camp.

Mrs. Barber, her sister and two little Misses Barber arrived from San Francisco Wednesday to join Captain Barber here. Lieut. and Mrs. Blaine reached here Jan. 16 and were entertained for the first few days by Col. and Mrs. Gresham. They have taken the lower floor of No. 54E, and Lieutenant Blaine is confined to his bed by a sort of relapse, his severe case of pneumonia about Christmas time having left him very weak. Gen. and Mrs. Grimes arrived Wednesday to visit their daughter, Mrs. Fleming. Mrs. Evans left for Newport, N.Y., last Friday, called by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her aunt. Miss Betty Talcott, of Tucson, guest of Major and Mrs. O'Connor for a few days, returned to her home Jan. 9.

#### THE DENVER HORSE SHOW.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 25, 1914.

The ninth annual National Western Stock Show was held in Denver Jan. 19-24, 1914. The Army was well represented, there being seven officers with fourteen mounts from the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, and two officers with four mounts from Fort Logan, who participated in the show. Lieut. D. W. McNery's mare, Lady Babbie, captured four ribbons, one second, two thirds and one fourth, in the various classes in which she was entered. Following are the military classes and entries:

**Light Hunters: Class 33.**—Horse up to carrying 165 pounds. Style of fencing, conformation, manners and ability to carry the weight to be considered. Horse required to go over stone wall three feet six inches high and single posts and rail four feet high. First prize, \$50; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, ribbon. Entries: 1, Sciottic, Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.; 2, Poppy, Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav.; 3, Santa Claus, Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav.; 4, Connie, Lieut. Sloan Koch, 5th Cav.; 5, Brownie and 6, Quandy, Capt. L. R. Ball, 6th Cav.; 7, Deceive and 8, Fencing Girl, Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st Field Art.; 9, Oakum, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; 10, Lady Babbie, Dr. McNery, M.C. Won by: 1 Deceive, 2 Poppy, 3 Lady Babbie, 4 Fencing Girl.

**Heavy Hunters: Class 32.**—Horse up to carrying 180 pounds. Other requirements same as for Class 33. Prizes, \$50, \$30, \$20, ribbon. Entries: 1, Chiswell, Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.; 2, Clarence, Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav.; 3, Old Platte, Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav.; 4, Prim, Lieut. Sloan Koch, 5th Cav.; 5, Bristol, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; 6, Peggy L, Lieut. A. M. Graham, Cav.; 7, Kildare, Arthur Bennett, Denver. Won by: 1 Chiswell, 2 Bristol, 3 Prim, 4 Kildare.

**Military Jumping: Class 68.**—Open only to Army officers in uniform and government horses. To be jumped over triple bars. Prizes, \$40, cup and trophy. Entries: 1, Chiswell and 2, Sciottic, Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.; 3, Poppy and 4, Clarence, Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav.; 5, Old Platte and 6, Santa Claus, Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav.; 7, Bristol and 8, Oakum, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; 9, Brownie and 10, Quandy, Capt. L. R. Ball, 6th Cav.; 11, Deceive and 12, Fencing Girl, Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st Field Art.; 13, Connie and 14, Prim, Lieut. Sloan Koch, 5th Cav.; 15, Peggy L, Lieut. A. M. Graham, Cav.; 16, Lady Babbie, Dr. D. W. McNery, M.C. Won by: 1 Quandy, 2 Deceive, 3 Chiswell.

**Military Jumping: Class 70.**—Jumps to be arranged under direction of judges. Prizes, \$25, cup and trophy. Entries: 1, Chiswell and 2, Sciottic, Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.; 3, Poppy and 4, Clarence, Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav.; 5, Old Platte and 6, Santa Claus, Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav.; 7, Bristol and 8, Oakum, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; 9, Brownie and 10, Quandy, Capt. L. R. Ball, 6th Cav.; 11, Deceive and 12, Fencing Girl, Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st Field Art.; 13, Connie and 14, Prim, Lieut. Sloan Koch, 5th Cav.; 15, Peggy L, Lieut. A. M. Graham, Cav.; 16, Lady Babbie, Dr. D. W. McNery, M.C. Won by: 1 Quandy, 2 Deceive, 3 Chiswell.

**Jumping in Pairs: Class 69.**—U.S. Army officers' mounts ridden by officers in uniform. Judged as pairs and uniformity of jumping. Prizes, \$40, cup and trophy. Entries: 1, Chiswell, Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.; 2, Sciottic, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; 3, Connie, Lieut. Sloan Koch, 5th Cav.; 4, Deceive, Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st Field Art.; 5, Clarence, Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav.; 6, Old Platte, Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.; 7, Santa Claus, Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav.; 8, Brownie, Capt. L. R. Ball, 6th Cav.; 9, Prim, Lieut. Sloan Koch, 5th Cav.; 10, Fencing Girl, Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st Field Art.; 11, Deceive and 12, Fencing Girl, Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st Field Art.; 13, Connie and 14, Prim, Lieut. Sloan Koch, 5th Cav.; 15, Peggy L, Lieut. A. M. Graham, Cav.; 16, Lady Babbie, Dr. D. W. McNery, M.C. Won by: 1 Chiswell and Bristol, 2 Connie and Deceive, 3 Clarence and Old Platte.

**Officers' Chargers: Class 34.**—Open to all branches of the military service. Horses to be sound in wind and eyes and judged for breaking and schooling education. Conformation and appearance to count 50 per cent., schooling 25 per cent., performance over jumps 25 per cent. Riders must be officers in uniform. Horse to be property of officer or government. First prize, cup; second, \$30; third, \$20; fourth, ribbon. Entries: 1, Brownie, Capt. L. R. Ball, 6th Cav.; 2, Bristol, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; 3, Deceive, Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st Field Art.; 4, Poppy, Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav.; 5, Chiswell, Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.; 6, Old Platte, Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav.; 7, Prim, Lieut. Sloan Koch, 5th Cav.; 8, Outlaw, Lieut. B. M. Bailey, Field Art. Won by: 1 Chiswell, 2 Deceive, 3 Bristol, 4 Prim.

**Champion Hunter.**—Entries: 1, Chiswell, Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.; 2, Poppy, Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav.; 3, Bristol, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; 4, Deceive, Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st Field Art. Champion, Bristol; reserve to champion, Chiswell.

**Free-for-all Jump: Class 35.**—High jump. For the first trial bars placed at height of four feet six inches, then raised three inches at a time until final decision. Three trials allowed each horse at the different heights. Performance alone to count. Prizes, \$75, \$50, \$25 and ribbon. Entries: 1, Quandy, Capt. L. R. Ball, 6th Cav.; 2, Clarence, Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, 2d Cav.; 3, Old Platte, Lieut. Stanley Koch, 6th Cav.; 4, Prim, Lieut. Sloan Koch, 5th Cav.; 5, Chiswell, Lieut. W. L. Moose, 15th Cav.; 6, Deceive, Lieut. W. C. Potter, 1st Field Art.; 7, Bristol, Lieut. L. P. Collins, 4th Field Art.; 8, Kildare, Arthur Bennett, Denver; 9, Peggy L, Lieut. A. M. Graham, Cav. Won by: 1 Deceive, who cleared the bars at 6 feet 3 inches; 2 Clarence, 3 Quandy, 4 Prim.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 25, 1914.

The results of the horse show held at Denver this week have been quite gratifying to the Mounted Service School. Monday, for lightweight hunters, Deceive, ridden by Lieutenant Potter, was first; Poppy, ridden by Lieutenant Taulbee, second, and Fencing Girl, ridden by Lieutenant Doak, was fourth. Tuesday, in the heavyweight hunter class, Chiswell, ridden by Lieutenant Moose, was first; Bristol, ridden by Lieutenant Collins, second, and Prim, ridden by Lieutenant Doak, third.

Wednesday, for military jumping, Deceive, ridden by Lieutenant Potter, took first place; Connie, ridden by Lieutenant Doak, was second, and Oakum, ridden by Lieutenant Collins, third. Thursday, jumping in pairs, Chiswell, ridden by Lieutenant Moose, and Bristol, ridden by Lieutenant Collins, won first place; Deceive, ridden by Lieutenant Potter, and Connie, ridden by Lieutenant Doak, second; Clarence, ridden by Lieutenant Taulbee, and Old Platte, ridden by Lieutenant Koch, third.

For military jumping, on Thursday, Quandy, ridden by Captain Ball, was first; Deceive, ridden by Lieutenant Potter, second, and Chiswell, ridden by Lieutenant Moose, was third. Friday, Quandy, ridden by Captain Ball, was first in high jumping. In the heavyweight charger class, Chiswell, ridden by Lieutenant Moose, was first; Deceive, ridden by Lieuten-

ant Potter, second; Bristol, ridden by Lieutenant Collins, third, and Prim, ridden by Lieutenant Doak, fourth.

#### FORT ADAMS.

Newport, R.I., Jan. 26, 1914.

One of the most brilliant receptions in the history of Fort Adams was given on the evening of Jan. 23 by the officers and ladies of the garrison in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Landers, recently arrived at the post, Colonel Landers being in command of the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay. Headquarters was transformed by its strings of electric lights from the avenue up to the blazing crossed cannon over the entrance, then into spacious reception rooms on the first floor, while the upper floor was a bower of beauty in its festoons of flags amid palms and miniature trees and cozy corners with myriads of softly shaded lights. The music by the post band was excellent and the dances arranged for the old steps as well as the new ones. Punch was served in an attractive alcove, while a delicious buffet supper was enjoyed throughout the evening. The guests included many residents and the winter colony of Newport, the officers and ladies from Fort Greble, from the Navy Training Station and from the Torpedo Station. The cordiality of the hosts and hostesses met with hearty response, expressing itself in the gaiety of the dance and the spirit of merriment which made all loth to leave.

Weekly concerts are given by the band in the hoproom. Monday is officers' night and after the musical numbers an informal dance is enjoyed. Thursday night the concert is for the enlisted men. A delightful dance was given at the Training Station on Saturday night, which was attended by a number of officers and ladies from Fort Adams. Capt. and Mrs. Dwyer gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Landers. Capt. and Mrs. Perkins have returned from a trip West. Mrs. Grant, wife of Captain Grant, has returned from a visit to Boston. Lieut. and Mrs. Phelan entertained at dinner on Tuesday. Miss Weaver, of Newport, has established a weekly the dancant on Saturdays, which is largely attended by post people.

#### MADISON BARRACKS.

Sackett Harbor, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1914.

Miss Pendleton, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton for three months, has returned home to New London, Conn. Lieut. and Mrs. Krueger entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Hartman and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball at dinner Thursday. Mrs. Barker leaves early in the spring for a trip to her former home in Paris, France.

Chaplain Smith has been spending ten days in New York city. Mrs. Burleigh is entertaining Miss Wells, from Geneva, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. Upham entertained Col. and Mrs. Kirby, Major and Mrs. Wahl and Captain Hurst at dinner Tuesday. Auction was enjoyed later. Winter sports are being enjoyed here. A fine skating rink has been made, also a toboggan slide. The temperature here the past week has ranged from 25 degrees to 30 degrees below zero.

After the hop Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball entertained fourteen at a chafing-dish supper. Dr. Stayer has been sent to Fort Ontario for a month. Mrs. Stayer is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Keller, at Easton, Pa. Mrs. Wilson is in Denver, Colo., for the winter months. Lieut. and Mrs. Hartman gave a "toboggan party" Thursday evening in celebration of their first anniversary. Tobogganing was enjoyed until ten o'clock, when a fine buffet supper was served and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Whipple, Lieut. and Mrs. Upham, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Legg, Lieutenants Moss, Kilner, Smith and Palmer, also Misses Hooker and Kimball, from Watertown.

Mrs. Whipple entertained the following at auction Wednesday evening: Major and Mrs. Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. Bolles and Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton. Prizes were won by Captain Bolles and Mrs. Pendleton. The bi-monthly hop was largely attended Jan. 23. From Watertown were Misses Skinner, Farmer, Neff and Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Legg entertained Miss Skinner, Lieut. and Mrs. Krueger, Misses Neff and Campbell and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball and Miss Farmer. Dr. Wright, D.S., who has been ill at the post hospital, is much improved and will be out shortly.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

CARTER.—Born at Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 14, 1914, a son, to the wife of Dr. P. I. Carter, U.S.P.H.S.

CREE.—Born to the wife of Major John K. Cree, U.S.A., retired, a daughter, Cornelia Dunham Cree, on Jan. 25, 1914, at Chambersburg, Pa.

DAVIS.—Born at Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 21, 1914, a daughter, to the wife of Ensign Roy Henry Davis, U.S.N.

HULL.—Born at Bridgeton, N.J., Jan. 15, 1914, a daughter, Leslie Buck Hull, to the wife of Lieut. Howard L. Hull, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

McMILLIN.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24, 1914, a daughter, Louise McMILLIN, to the wife of Ensign George Johnson McMILLIN.

RULE.—Born at Westfield, N.J., Dec. 22, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rule a daughter, Elizabeth Wright; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter K. Wright, U.S.A.

SPOFFORD.—Born at Augusta, Ga., a son, to the wife of Lieut. R. W. Spofford, U.S.N.

##### MARRIED.

FREEMAN—SMITH.—At Coronado, Cal., Jan. 21, 1914, Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, U.S.N., and Miss Josephine Bartlett Smith.

LOFTIN—RAMSAY.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 24, 1914, Ensign Frank Loftin, U.S.N., and Miss Christine Taylor Ramsay.

PINGER—BLACKER.—At Berkeley, Cal., Dec. 30, 1913, Lieut. Roland W. Pinger, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Miriam Blacker.

RICHT—FAIRBANKS.—At Petaluma, Cal., Jan. 14, 1914, Major Edwin Willis Richt, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Dacia Dean Fairbanks.

ROE—CUNNINGHAM.—At New York city, Jan. 7, 1914, Mr. George Robinson Roe and Miss Aida Cunningham, of New York city.

SHERWOOD—BERRY.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 22, 1914, 1st Lieut. John W. Sherwood, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Emily Minier Berry, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Art., U.S.A.

##### DIED.

RAINBRIDGE.—Died at Spokane, Wash., Jan. 15, 1914, Col. Augustus H. Rainbridge, U.S.A., retired.

COLLINS.—Died at Fermanagh, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1914, Sergt. Major John Collins, U.S.A., retired, aged sixty-nine years.

CURTIS.—Lost at sea, Jan. 30, 1914, off the Virginia Capes, aboard the steamer Monroe, Lieut. Le Grand B. Curtis, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

DAWKINS.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1914, Lieut. William J. Dawkins, 47th Inf., N.G.N.Y.

FREEMAN.—Died at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 24, 1914, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Allen M. Cook, wife of Comdr. A. M. Cook, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Arthur C. Freeman, relict of the late Arthur C. Freeman, of Norfolk, and sister of former Lieut. George P. Blow, U.S.N., who resigned in 1900.

GODFREY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, 1914, Mr. Charles Baker Godfrey, father of Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

GRIFFITH.—Died at West Chester, Pa., Jan. 29, 1914, Capt. Emerson Griffith, U.S.A., retired.

KLEMYER.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1914, Major John De Witt Klemeyer, 47th N.G.N.Y.

MASON.—Died at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1914, Mr. Orlo J. Mason, U.S. Lighthouse Service.

NEUMANN.—Died at Newark, N.J., Jan. 26, 1914, Margaret Rutan Neumann, widow of Albert Carl Neumann, and mother of Mrs. George H. Rock, wife of Naval Constr. George H. Rock, U.S.N.

THOMAS.—Died at McAlester, Okla., Jan. 19, 1914, Judge John R. Thomas, father of Capt. John R. Thomas, Jr., 1st U.S. Inf.

WARFIELD.—Died at Providence, R.I., Jan. 26, 1914, Lieut. Col. Arthur V. Warfield, A.A.G. of Rhode Island.

WORTHINGTON.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27, 1914, Mr. Eugene Worthington, father of the wife of Ensign George B. Keester, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Elizabeth Marston, wife of Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

47TH N.Y.—COL. H. C. BARTHMEN.

With colors draped in mourning for Major J. D. Klemeyer and the officers wearing the usual badge of mourning, the 47th N.Y. paraded for review in its armory on the night of Jan. 29 by Gen. Horatio C. King, U.S.V. The death of Major Klemeyer, who was the commander of the third battalion of the regiment, had only occurred the same day as the review, and as a mark of respect all the social events were abolished from the program and the guests departed right after the military ceremonies.

Colonel Barthman would have called off the entire function if it had been possible to reach the participants in time. The military ceremonies of the evening were quite interesting, and the past, present and future were represented by those parading. After the regiment was formed in line of masses twenty-eight old Civil War veterans enrolled in Mansfield Post, German Mitternacht Post and T. S. Dakin Post, G.A.R., took post on the right of the regiment, while six companies of United States Boy Scouts took position on the left.

Colonel Barthman and staff escorted General King into the drill hall, and the latter had an honorary staff composed of Gen. John G. Eddy, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. George H. White, U.S.A. Following the review the Boy Scouts went through some remarkably good exhibitions, which completely won the audience, who gave the most hearty applause. These exhibitions were as follows: Custer Battalion, Extended Order Drill, by Capt. G. C. Cleaver, commanding; Naval Battalion United States Boy Scouts, Landing Party and Machine-gun Drill, physical exercises, by Lieut. Charles E. Osterhout, commanding. The bluejackets maneuvered in double time with the machine-guns and used blank cartridges. The concluding exhibition was by Florence Nightingale Nurse Corps, Sixth Battalion Dressing Station, Battalion United States Boy Scouts, First Aid and Emergency Drill. The boys had drum and fife corps, and were certainly an enthusiastic and well-drilled body. The evening parade was taken by Major H. B. Baldwin. The regiment generally made a very creditable appearance. Capt. G. A. Wilson took the place of the late Major Klemeyer as commander of the Third Battalion. Among the special guests present were ex-Major Edwards, 8th N.Y., ex-Captain Rockefeller, 47th N.Y., Captain Dillon, 69th N.Y., and Captain Reilly, 13th N.Y.

The 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., will hold what will be known as an infantry service exhibit at the armory from Feb. 24 to 28, in the evenings, at 8 o'clock. The plans as now laid out cover exhibits of all branches of the work of the Infantry, both at home and in the field.

Bids for a new armory at Waynesburg, Pa., for Co. K, 10th Inf., Pa. N.G., and for the reconstruction of the old church property in Pittsburgh for regimental headquarters, five companies, band and Hospital Corps, of the 14th Infantry, will have to be advertised for again. The bids opened on Jan. 21 were all above the allotments. The lowest bid for the Waynesburg building was \$35,000, while only \$30,000 is available under the law for a one-company structure. The Armory Commission rejected all the tenders and referred the plans back to the architects.

It will be Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, who will review the 71st N.Y., in its armory on Friday night, Feb. 6, and not Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, as has been stated. The latter will review the regiment later.

It is very satisfactory to note the enthusiasm of a body of American citizens located on farms and in the villages up in the Genesee Valley, N.Y., in desiring to organize a troop of cavalry for muster into the New York National Guard. Mr. James W. Wadsworth, jr., ex-speaker of the Assembly, and who was also a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is at the head of the movement, and when a prominent citizen like he takes hold, it is another healthy sign. This is what is needed. The more that prominent men interest themselves in the military service the better. Some eighty of the citizens in the Genesee Valley, desiring to be troopers, were given a talk by Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav., U.S.A., a few days ago on the duties of soldiers and what the state and nation expected of them, the advantages of military training, etc. At the end of the talk sixty-five of the young men, signed a request to be mustered into the state service, and the matter is under consideration. Mrs. Wadsworth, who has a breeding farm for hunters, has offered the free use of her large concrete and steel riding hall, which has a ring 100 by 200 feet in the clear, until the state supplies a suitable armory. Captain Andrews was greatly impressed with the exceptionally fine class of clean cut, intelligent and enthusiastic men who have made application to become a part of the N.G.N.Y.

Col. H. H. Rogers, 1st Field Art., N.Y., has appointed Mr. George W. Beavers, jr., from civil life a captain in his command to be assigned to Battery E. Captain Beavers is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of Feb. 14, 1908. The regiment has now 512 members and owns fifty-eight horses. The Wild West show to be held in the armory on Feb. 6 and 7, with a matinee on the latter day, will offer many attractions. One of the events will be military jumping, for which Colonel Rogers has offered a very handsome cup.

Col. John H. Foots, of the 14th N.Y., has invited Capt. George H. White, U.S.A., and Capt. J. B. W. Corey, U.S.A., inspector-instructors, to give a lecture to the officers of the command on stated evenings during the next three months.

Active and veteran members of the 1st Signal Corps, Capt. W. L. Hallahan, will meet at Dewey's on Fulton street, near Broadway, New York city, at 6:45 p.m., Jan. 31, to enjoy an informal dinner.

To meet the movement to retire Adjutant Gen. G. W. Pearson, of Massachusetts, and to give Governor Walsh an opportunity to appoint a successor, which he cannot do under the existing law, Representative McCullough has introduced a bill into the House which provides that the Adjutant General of the Militia shall be appointed by the Governor. Mr. McCullough also asks that no person shall be eligible to be appointed as a staff officer unless he has served in the Regular or Volunteer Service or in some state Militia at least three years, at least one year of which he shall have served as an officer or non-commissioned officer. Representative John H. Sherburne presents the petition of Robert F. Hatch, of Malden, and Nathan C. Lombard, of Arlington. The petition represents that until recent years the adjutants general of the Commonwealth have given their entire time to the duties of the office and that, in order to protect the Commonwealth's interest properly, the entire time of the Adjutant General should be given to his duties; that the rank of the Adjutant General is that of brigadier general, and that officers of that rank in the Regular Army giving their entire time to the Service are paid a salary of \$6,000 per annum. The accompanying bill seeks to amend Chapter 710 of the Acts of 1913 by increasing the salary of the Adjutant General from \$3,600 to \$6,000. Sec. 2 of the bill provides that "no person shall be eligible to appointment as The Adjutant General who has not served as a line officer of field rank for a period of three years in the Volunteer Militia of this Commonwealth."

The efforts of a number of civilians who desire to be mustered into the New York National Guard as an "aero squadron" should be very carefully considered before any



action is taken. These civilians have already assumed rank from major general down, and from the lists printed in the daily newspapers the squadron will not lack for officers. No action should be taken in favor of the proposed squadron until competent and disinterested military authorities are consulted.

Adjutant General Greenlaw, of Maine, announces the dates of the annual inspection of organizations for the War Department, which begin with the sanitary troop on April 13 and end with the Coast Artillery on May 31.

Capt. John B. W. Corey, Field Artillery, U.S.A., on duty as an inspector-instructor with the N.G.N.Y., gave an instructive lecture to the officers of the 12th Infantry on Jan. 26 on the use of Field Artillery with Infantry. The effort to recruit 100 men in 100 days has thus far been attended with great success. Up to Jan. 26 the regiment had secured forty-six new men, with seventy-six days left to get the balance of the 100. The regiment will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., on Feb. 10, and the ball of the non-coms. will follow.

#### ARMORY INSTRUCTION, NEW YORK.

The following is the efficiency in armory instruction of organizations of the New York National Guard, at the annual inspections of 1913, as shown by the reports of officers of the U.S. Army to the War Department. The 7th Infantry, Col. Daniel Appleton, is the only regiment marked "excellent":

Medical Department, Colonel Terriberry, very good.  
22d Engineers, Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, very good to good.  
1st Signal Company, Capt. W. L. Hallahan, very good.  
2d Signal Company, Capt. G. E. Schenk, very good.  
1st Cavalry, Col. O. B. Bridgman, very good to good.  
2d Cavalry, Col. C. S. De Bevoise, very good to good.  
1st Field Artillery, Col. H. H. Rogers, fair, good and very good.  
2d Field Artillery, Col. G. A. Wingate, very good and good.  
13th Coast Artillery, Col. C. O. Davis, all companies good.  
9th Coast Artillery, Col. W. F. Morris, all companies good.  
8th Coast Artillery, Gen. E. F. Austin, all companies good.  
1st Infantry, Col. C. H. Hitchcock, 7 Cos. poor, others fair.  
2d Infantry, Col. J. M. Andrews, 8 Cos. poor, 3 fair, 1 good.  
3d Infantry, Col. W. Wilson, 1 Co. poor, 7 good, 2 very good, 2 fair.  
7th Infantry, Col. D. Appleton, all companies excellent.  
10th Infantry, Col. K. Klein, 8 companies poor, others fair.  
12th Infantry, Col. C. S. Wadsworth, all companies fair.  
14th Infantry, Col. J. H. Foote, all companies good.  
23d Infantry, Col. F. H. Norton, 7 Cos. very good, 5 good.  
47th Infantry, Col. H. C. Barthman, all companies very good.  
65th Infantry, Col. G. J. Haffa, 1 Co. poor, 6 good, 4 very good, 1 fair.  
69th Infantry, Col. L. D. Conley, 7 Cos. very good, 2 good and 2 fair.  
71st Infantry, Col. W. G. Bates, all companies very good.  
74th Infantry, Col. C. J. Wolf, 10 Cos. very good, 2 good.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

A very successful camp of the mounted detachment of the 8th Infantry of Massachusetts was held a few days ago at South Weymouth, Mass. In a report on the camp, Captain Chamberlain says: "In my opinion this tour of duty has demonstrated the ability of the mounted scouts to make a comfortable camp under very severe conditions of weather, to prepare their own rations in the minimum time, to perform stable duty under adverse conditions, and in fact to be a self-sustaining unit in all respects. When it is realized that their camp was pitched in the dead of a New England winter in zero weather, on frozen, snow-covered ground, after nightfall, and that the men were able to make themselves and their horses comfortable with the use of only the minimum issued field equipment and rations, without enlisted cooks, or civilian assistance of any kind, it means that their preparedness for field service has been severely tested and proven to be of a high order. The military information gathered would prove of the utmost value to a commanding officer of troops operating in a strange or hostile country under war conditions."

#### FLORIDA.

Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, announces the standing, as to relative efficiency, of the various organizations of the National Guard of Florida, based upon their work for the calendar year 1913. The ratings given are based upon information obtained at inspections during 1913; except that in determining the relative standing of organizations as to discipline, the attendance at drills and other considerations throughout the entire year have been taken into account.

Relative standing of regiments and battalions: 1st Regiment, Infantry, 59 per cent.; 2d Regiment, Infantry, 52 per cent.; 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry, 65 per cent.; 3d Battalion, 1st Infantry, 59 per cent.; 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry, 57 per cent.; 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry, 56 per cent.; 2d Battalion, 2d Infantry, 55 per cent.; 1st Battalion, 2d Infantry, 46 per cent.

Most efficient organizations: Highest general efficiency, Co. A, 1st Inf.; best appearing, Co. L, 1st Inf.; best disciplined, Co. I, 2d Inf.; best arms and equipments, Co. I, 2d Inf.; best administration, Co. I, 2d Inf.; best drilled, Co. I, 2d Inf.; best in guard duty, Co. I, 2d Inf.

The following are the state, regimental and company figures of merit, in small-arms practice, for 1913: State, 15.32; 1st Infantry, 26.13; 2d Infantry, 4.20.

The national defense trophy has been awarded to Co. A, 1st Regiment Infantry, as the result of the firing for record in that company during the target practice season of 1913. Company A qualified ten expert riflemen, seven sharpshooters, thirty-two marksmen and fourteen first classmen. Total of sixty-three, the entire company having fired for record. The next highest competitors were Companies K and F, 1st Infantry. Company K qualified seventeen expert riflemen, eight sharpshooters, sixteen marksmen, eight first classmen and ten second classmen. Total of fifty-nine, who fired for record out of sixty-five. Company F qualified four expert riflemen, five sharpshooters, thirty-two marksmen and thirteen first classmen. Total of fifty-four, who fired for record out of fifty-six.

The Florida National Guard Association trophy for highest company figure of merit has been won by Co. A, 1st Regiment Infantry, whose figure of merit is 95.40, out of a possible 120.

The Taliaferro trophy, which was competed for during the state rifle competition, was won again by Co. K, 1st Regiment Infantry, with a team score of 935 out of a possible 1,250.

#### 8TH NEW YORK.—BRIG. GEN. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

Hon. Douglas Mathewson, president of the Borough of the Bronx, who reviewed the 8th Artillery District in its armory on the night of Jan. 24, under command of Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery and commander of the provisional regiment, known as the 8th Artillery District, was one hour and forty minutes late in taking his post at the reviewing point. The ceremony was scheduled to begin at 8:30 o'clock, but it was not until ten minutes to ten o'clock, that Mr. Mathewson put in appearance, a delay that was considered very discourteous to the regiment standing in waiting on the drill floor and to the guests.

The regiment paraded nine companies, some being equalized with twenty rifles and others with sixteen, there being three companies in each of the three battalions. The command, especially considering the fact that most of its time is taken up in coast artillery instruction, made a remarkably good appearance in the review and parade. The formations were prompt and smooth, and in the passage in both ceremonies all the companies had correct alignments and distances. It was noticed that some first sergeants, however, were posted on the left of companies, and others on the right, and some saluted with the right hand and others with the left. There should be a uniformity as to this. The salute of the commanding officer and staff was well rendered.

At the conclusion of the parade state decorations for long and faithful service were presented to eight officers and men, Mr. Mathewson complimenting the honor men upon their faithful service. The enlisted band of the regiment has made splendid progress, and its selections during the evening were exceptionally well rendered.

Among the special guests present were Lieut. Cols. Henry S. Sternberger and Frederick T. Leigh, division staff, John J.

# Pure Beer is Food and Tonic

It contains only 4 1-2% alcohol. Light wines contain 10%. The health-giving properties of pure beer aid digestion, increase vitality and tone up the nervous system. But be sure it is pure.

## Get Schlitz in Brown Bottles

It is made pure—cooled in filtered air—and then kept pure. The Brown Bottle protects its purity from the brewery to your glass. Light starts decay even in pure beer.

**Schlitz**  
The Beer  
That Made Milwaukee Famous.

See that crown or  
cork is branded  
"Schlitz"

Byrne, 9th C.A.D., W. I. Taylor, C.A.C.; Major W. G. Elliott, C.A.C.; Capt. E. J. Reilly, 13th Regiment; Major W. E. Downs, 12th Regiment; Capt. W. D. Finke, 13th Regiment; Capt. Harry J. Watson, U.S.A., and Major E. J. Winterroth, Q.M.D.

Major Joseph Cipollari, who first joined the regiment as a private in Company B, July 2, 1891, has resigned on account of business. During the war with Spain he served as a second lieutenant in the 8th N.Y. Volunteers. He reached the grade of major, 8th N.G.N.Y., March 15, 1909, and has removed to Washington, D.C., where he is connected with the house of John G. Haas, maker of uniforms.

Capt. Herbert C. Alden, who has been acting as commissary, has, at his own request, to meet the requirements of the National Militia law, been reduced to the grade of first lieutenant, rather than give up his work with the regiment. As soon as there is a line vacancy for captain the genial and efficient ex-commissary will be advanced.

#### 22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

An exceptionally handsome showing was made by the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, in its armory on Jan. 27 in a review and parade before a very large audience. The reviewing officer was Commo. Robert P. Forshaw, commanding the Naval Militia, and he was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Comdr. Alfred B. Fry, Lieut. Comdrs. Herbert W. York, Charles L. Poor, John C. MacEvitt, Warren L. Sawyer and Eckford de Kay. Other special guests present included Major Gen. Edward C. Young, Illinois N.G., who was accompanied by Major C. W. Smith, N.G.N.Y. Then there were Lieut. Cols. R. F. Walton, A. F. Townsend and F. T. Leigh, Division Staff, N.Y.; Lieuts. T. M. Minton and C. Boone, Ensigns C. A. Mason and F. L. Rupp, 1st Battalion, N.Y. Naval Militia.

The ceremonies commenced promptly on time, the regiment for the review parading twelve companies of twenty files, and forming in line of masses, and during the parade it was in line, with companies unequalized. The battalion commanders were Major A. H. Dyett, Capt. F. A. Onderdonk and W. B. Porter. The men were very steady and in the march past the companies in both ceremonies went by in fine shape. At the conclusion of the review Co. L, Capt. G. H. Hearn, was formally presented with the O'Brien and the Athletic Association Trophies, won in athletics, Commodore Forshaw, in a few remarks, complimenting the company on its success, and also pointing out the necessity of saving the splendid floor of the new armory from being spoiled by spiked shoes. Colonel Hotchkiss had previously given stringent orders prohibiting the use of spiked shoes in armory athletics under any circumstances, and these orders will, it is almost unnecessary to say, be carried out. Co. G, Capt. C. L. Levien, paraded twenty-eight files, the largest turnout of a company at review seen in some years. All the companies showed increased strength.

At the conclusion of the parade an exhibition of pontoon building by a provisional company of the 2d Battalion, Capt. Frederick A. Onderdonk commanding, was given. The stream was represented by two parallel ropes, 140 feet apart; length of bridge, 148 feet. The bridge was well built, but it was a very slow operation to the audience, after the quick work it had previously witnessed by skilled men in the regiment. An enjoyable dance followed for members and guests, the special guests being entertained by Colonel Hotchkiss and his officers. The enlisted band during the evening rendered a well selected program of music.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

E. M. asks: (1) Is it the intention of the War Department to comply with G.O. 56, 1913? If so, when will the companies authorized in that order be organized, referring particularly to those for Fort Leavenworth, Kas.? (2) Can any definite information be obtained as to when the proposed transfer of sergeants from regiments in the States to regiments in the Philippines will take place? If so, on what transport are they expected to be sent? Answer: (1) A reference to our Governors Island letter in issue of Jan. 24, page 668, will show that a beginning has been made in carrying out the plan prescribed in the order. (2) As orders have not been issued, definite information cannot be given.

BONE HEAD.—The pay of the instructors detailed to drill prisoners at Fort Leavenworth will be the pay of their grade. See answer to E. M.

J. R. C. asks: (1) A candidate for West Point received 92.50 on a physical examination conducted by the Civil Service Commission for an appointment; please tell me what is the passing mark? (2) Can a midshipman or a cadet pay for his first year's outfit from his first year's pay, or must he deposit the sum upon admittance? (3) Explain the "Presidential Competitive Tests" for the Government Academies. (4) Is Peter C. Hains a West Pointer? Answer: (1) The Manual, obtainable on application to the War Department, states the physical qualifications for appointment. It does not fix a definite passing mark in physical examination. (2) At least \$100 must be deposited with treasurer of Academy before candidate is admitted; the cost of outfit at West Point is about \$160. (3) Apply to Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., or to War Department for circular. (4) Peter C. Hains, jr., formerly a captain in the U.S. Army, was honorably discharged at end of four years' course at the Naval Academy in 1893, and entered the Army from civil life in 1898.

J. J. B. asks: I am a retired soldier. This coming summer I wish to take a trip to Europe. What course must I follow; also how long might this permission be granted? Answer: Apply to The Adjutant General for permission, which is granted for not more than one year at a time.

J. A.—Questions as to standing and eligibility as a result of examinations for sergeant chauffeur and other sergeants, Q.M. Corps, should be sent to the Chief of the Q.M. Corps. The lists are not published.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE.—The next class for Japanese language study goes to Japan from the Philippines May 1. It will consist of Capt. A. H. Bryant and Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin, both C.A.C.; Chaplain Frans Feinler, 13th Inf., and Lieut. A. F. McLean, 7th Cav., with Col. J. A. Irons, military attaché.

J. S. asks: (a) Enlisted Aug. 30, 1905; discharged July 5, 1907, for convenience of the Government; (b) re-enlisted July 6, 1907; discharged March 9, 1909, by purchase; (c) re-enlisted May 26, 1909; discharged June 11, 1912, expiration of term of service; (d) re-enlisted June 15, 1912; still in Service. (1) In what enlistment period was I serving under (b), (c) and (d)? (2) When should bonus have been paid? Answer: (1) You were in your third year, or first term, (b) when the new Pay law was passed, March 11, 1908, and would have remained therein to end of enlistment in which you were serving at time of new law's enactment. By

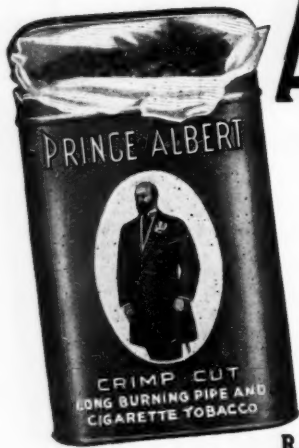


## First of all—

you buy a jimmy pipe. Get one that chums-up with your spirit right off the bat, natural like. Then lay a dime against a tidy red tin of Prince Albert tobacco that's all pleasing and fragrant and fresh. A match!—and you're off!

P. A. can't burn your tongue—can't parch your throat! Just mellow and cheerful. Why, men, to open up the A. M. with some P. A. is like getting money from home in the first mail—just punches a smile right into your system!

Get under this:—Prince Albert is made by an exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch. P. A. has made it possible for thousands of men to smoke a pipe who never could endure the tongue-sting brands. And realize: No other tobacco can be made like



# PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

You can buy Prince Albert down in the village, on Broadway, anywhere, everywhere—afloat or ashore! In toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; also in handsome pound and half-pound humidor. You get it fresh and fragrant—the real P. A. flavor—wherever you drop in, because Prince Albert is the national pipe smoke and cigarette makin's brand.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

re-enlisting (c) after discharge by purchase, you re-entered the uncompleted first term and could not reach another period until discharge from the completed re-enlistment. You entered the second period on re-enlistment (d) June 15, 1912.

(2) As this was within three months after discharge from first enlistment, you should have received the bonus (d) June 15, 1912.

E. L. D. asks: Is a sailor or soldier of the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States exempt from jury service? Answer: Juries are drawn from lists of citizens of a place, under local laws, to which you are referred. A soldier in active service could not be drawn, as his movements are subject to military direction.

A. K. G.—The canteen was abolished by Act of Feb. 2, 1901.

CONCERNED asks: Is there a bill before Congress to provide the grade of electrical sergeant third class for radio operators? Answer: No.

LIEUTENANT, NATIONAL GUARD, asks: What are the duties of a chaplain in the Army and Navy, and what is his status among the other officers? Answer: The duties of an Army chaplain are defined in Army Regulations, Pars. 43 to 46. For purposes of pay, chaplains in the Army rank from first lieutenant to major. In the Navy the senior four have rank of captain, next seven that of commander, next five lieutenant commander, the remainder rank of lieutenant or lieutenant, junior grade; all have title of chaplain. For duties of Navy chaplains see Navy Regulations 3101-3103.

CIVILIAN asks: Is there any likelihood of a civilian examination for commissions as second lieutenants in the mobile Army during this year or in 1915? Answer: Examinations are usually held about July 15. Application should be made to the War Department for permission to take the same.

L. P. J. asks: (1) Could a man, who had served one year in the Army as an enlisted man, and who had at the end of the year been permitted to buy out, enlist again with the purpose of trying for a commission, and would the year he had served be counted in the period of two years he is obliged to serve before taking the examination? Four months have elapsed since the man received his discharge. (2) Also are the examinations for commissions becoming more difficult because of the fact that the Army is full? Answer: (1) He could, and his previous service would be counted. (2) No.

G. F. B.—The address of Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol is Office of Chief, Q.M. Corps, Washington, D.C.

E. A. R.—Send fifteen cents to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 20, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Elmer W. Clark gave a delightful dinner on Tuesday at the University Club, in Portland, for Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, Major and Mrs. Jere B. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker and Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany. The Bridge Club met at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwell on Wednesday evening. Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming have returned after a few months' absence. Major Fleming has been attending the School of Fire at Fort Sill and Mrs. Fleming has been traveling in California.

Dr. G. B. Vosburg, of Denver, Colo., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Bernard Lentz. Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Fairfax entertained in a unique way on Friday evening. Their guests were supposed to be school children and the successful ones

at each task received little diplomas, which were used as score-cards. The dining room was decorated in red and a delightful supper was served. Those present were Major and Mrs. Castner, Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lentz, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Vosburg, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. King, Capt. and Mrs. Hegeman, Miss Sizer, Miss Virginia White, Lieutenants Gibson and Newgard.

Capt. and Mrs. C. T. King, M.C., had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Jere B. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Gibner and Lieut. and Mrs. Tarleton. Mrs. J. F. Morrison entertained Thursday afternoon at a sewing party.

Music lovers of the post have formed a club, to meet every two weeks for a musical afternoon. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Wilson Chase. The other members are Mesdames Cromwell Stacy, Bernard Lentz, Vosburg, Fairfax, J. F. Morrison, H. L. Taylor, John H. Page, Jr., and Joseph Castner. Friday was ladies' night at the Club and the band furnished music for dancing. The bachelors of the post gave a dinner in the bachelors' mess on Sunday evening.

### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Maine, Jan. 24, 1914.

The coldest day on record, since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in Portland, was Jan. 20, the thermometer being below zero the entire day and down to about fifteen below at night.

Mrs. Bartlett entertained the weekly Sewing Club on Monday. Present: Mesdames Blake, Farley, Church, Shartle, Zollars, Hawkins, Campbell and the Misses Blake and Holland. Miss Florence Davenport, of Boston, is the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Church. Saturday morning Mrs. Church entertained with a "coffee" in honor of Miss Davenport. The Misses Blake assisted in serving. The guests were Mesdames Bartlett, Blake, Cravens, Shartle, Zollars, Babcock, Armstrong, Campbell, Frazer, Hawkins and Miss Holland, and among the guests from Portland were Mesdames Camp, Small, Sturges, Ridgely, Rounds, Mason, Baker and Misses Cobb, Emery and Berry. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Church, the Misses Blake, Miss Davenport, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle and Lieutenant Seydt, of Fort McKinley, attended the thé dansant at the Hotel Lafayette.

Sunday night Col. and Mrs. Blake, Major and Mrs. Church, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell and Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong entertained at a progressive supper in honor of Miss Davenport and for the Misses Blake and Lieutenants Pendleton, French and Armstrong, of McKinley. A course was served at each house, ending up at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Blake. Monday Mrs. Hawkins had the Sewing Club. Present: Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Campbell and the Misses Blake. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Blake, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong and Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell last week. Dr. Warriner has returned from a leave spent at his home in Virginia.

Mrs. Wilbur and the three children arrived Saturday and are getting settled in their quarters. Lieutenant Holland left this week for a short leave. Col. W. P. Newcomb arrived Tuesday to be with his daughter, Mrs. Donald Armstrong, for a few days. Mrs. Babcock had a small sewing party for Mrs. Church, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Campbell, the Misses Blake and Miss Holland on Tuesday morning.

Col. and Mrs. Blake had dinner Tuesday for Col. W. P. Newcomb. Miss Emalya Holland has returned to the post

from spending a month at home. Lieutenant Holland and his sister are now occupying the quarters vacated by Lieutenant Gage. Lieutenant Kennedy returned from a week's leave on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong entertained informally at bridge for Colonel Newcomb on Wednesday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Zollars entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Frazer, Lieutenant Kennedy and Dr. Warriner. Mrs. Church, Mrs. Campbell and the Misses Blake were guests at a bridge party given by Mrs. Mason, of Portland, on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Bartlett entertained at dinner on Thursday for Colonel Newcomb, Col. and Mrs. Blake, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur and Lieut. and Mrs. Hawkins.

### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23, 1914.

Attendance at the tea dance given by the 16th Infantry branch of the Army Relief Society was larger than anticipated. It took place Thursday afternoon in the Rose Room and the Colonial Ball Room of the Hotel St. Francis, and during the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crane gave several exhibition dances in both rooms, which were filled to capacity the entire afternoon. Over 1,000 tickets were sold. Among those who entertained guests at their tables were Col. and Mrs. Hamilton S. Wallace; Col. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., who entertained Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray and Miss Sadie Murray, Gen. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts, Gen. and Mrs. John J. Pershing and Col. and Mrs. John T. Knight; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pixley were host and hostess in honor of Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Wisser; Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees had at their table Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pendleton, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Timson, Lieutenant Riefkohl, Mr. Bruning and Mr. Orrin Wilson; Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins entertained for Mrs. Silvanus Farnum, Miss Ann Peters, Miss Marion Long, Lieutenants Nulsen and Rogers; Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Mrs. George D. Guyer and Mrs. Eleanor Martin were hostesses of the afternoon; and Mr. and Mrs. Jack West presided over a pretty decorated table at which were seated Miss Evelyn Palmer, Miss Dorothy Rees, Miss Helen Rees, Lieutenant Cramer, Lieutenant Witsell and Mr. Meyer. The affair proved so enjoyable that the Coast Artillery branch of the same society has decided to have a similar affair at the hall at Fort Winfield Scott on Feb. 5.

Miss Dorothy Rees was honored guest at a pretty luncheon given last Wednesday by Mrs. Gustave A. Boyer at her home in San Francisco, other guests being Miss Helen Rees, Miss Ann Spring and Miss Hazel Congdon. Mrs. Orrin R. Wolfe entertained at dinner before the Presidio hop Wednesday. Mrs. Allen J. Greer entertained at dinner for Miss Phyllis Lovell and Miss Robinson before the Fort Scott hop Friday. Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis also were dinner hosts at a progressive dinner for twenty preceding the hop. Dinner was served at five small tables and the men progressed between each course. The guests were Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Monroe, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. L. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hines, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin, Capt. and Mrs. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Ziele, and Lieut. A. W. Riefkohl.

For the first time in the history of the Presidio of San Francisco since the time of the Spanish-American War, when large bodies of Volunteers were temporarily stationed here, there was a brigade review held here last week, the 6th, 16th and 12th Regiments of Infantry turning out in dress uniform. The brigade made a splendid appearance and was commanded by Col. W. H. C. Bowen, 12th Inf. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts was reviewing officer. Colonel Bowen, who had been in command of the Presidio for just a month, was retired last Wednesday, to the deep regret of his many friends and of all those serving under him. A day or so after he received his orders, a most touching tribute was paid him by the officers and men of his regiment. Led by the band they marched from the barracks to Colonel Bowen's quarters, and stood at attention before the house while Captain Knabenshue, adjutant of the regiment, delivered an address expressing the regret of the whole command at losing him as their commanding officer, and presenting to him a beautiful silver loving cup from the officers, and a sterling silver tray and service from the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Afterwards, Col. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, assisted by Miss Gladys Bowen, held an impromptu reception to the officers and ladies of the regiment.

Mrs. Arthur Murray and Miss Sadie Murray will be at home informally to their friends on the remaining Tuesdays of the month. Miss Murray lately spent the week-end at Del Monte. Gen. and Mrs. Murray had dinner last week for Senator Warren, of Wyoming. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur W. Yates are guests at the Hotel Stewart. Capt. Laurence C. Brown was host last evening at a dinner party at his quarters at Fort Scott for Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. William Hase, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray and Captain Keasling. Capt. and Mrs. William Monroe had dinner and dancing at Fort Scott Saturday for Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. George L. Wertenbaker, Capt. and Mrs. W. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Atkins, Miss Roland and Capt. Laurence C. Brown.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Logan gave a dinner at Hotel Stewart in honor of Miss Evelyn Henderson. The Misses Morrison entertained at the tea dance at the Palace Hotel Saturday, having as their guests Col. and Mrs. J. P. Wisser, Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Capt. and Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Ashe, Capt. J. N. Pickering, Capt. John Lockwood and Captain Ruggles. Captain Lockwood entertained the same guests at luncheon in honor of the Misses Morrison, and left the following day for Washington, D.C.

Col. T. H. Rees returned from Portland Sunday evening. Friends bade farewell last week to Admiral and Mrs. George S. Willis and Miss Jessie Willis, who left for Philadelphia, for station. Miss I. Roland, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. George L. Wertenbaker, at Fort Scott. Gen. John J. Pershing, with Mrs. Pershing and their four children, arrived on the Sherman and all were guests at the Hotel Stewart for a few days. General Murray gave a luncheon in General Pershing's honor. Yesterday morning General Pershing officially assumed command of the 8th Brigade. The salute of eleven guns was fired on his entrance into the reservation, and the 8th Brigade, composed of the 6th, 16th and 12th Regiments of Infantry, turned out in his honor. Immediately following the review General Pershing received the officers of his new command. On the transport Sherman also was Col. Lea Febiger, commanding officer of the 6th Infantry, who returned from a trip made to the Philippines on sick leave. Colonel Febiger has again assumed command of the 6th, and, as senior colonel, the command of the Presidio.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Roe, the latter a niece of Mrs. John E. Morris, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Morris at the Presidio. Mr. and Mrs. Roe are on their honeymoon, having been married last month in New York. Mrs. Morris entertained at a pretty luncheon for her niece shortly after her arrival, inviting Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins, Mrs. Cecil Marrack, Mrs. Orrin R. Wolfe, Mrs. Euclid B. Frick, Mrs. William French and Miss Geneva Febiger. Mrs. Allen J. Greer was also a hostess in her honor, giving a matinee party to see Otis Skinner in "Kismet," and having as her guests Mrs. Harrison C. Browne, Miss Helen Goodier and Miss Margaret Robertson.

Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., wife of Captain Humphrey, entertained yesterday for Mrs. E. L. Hooper, an Army bride, recently arrived. Mrs. Maxwell Murray gave a bridge luncheon last Tuesday for Mrs. Arthur Murray, Miss Sadie Murray, Mrs. Horace Pillsbury, Mrs. J. B. Murphy, Mrs. Willard Chamberlain, Mrs. Charles Mills, Mrs. Harry Stetson, Miss Jennie Blair, Miss Ann Peters and Miss Laura McKinstry. Lieut. and Mrs. Murray gave a hop supper following the Fort Scott hop Friday. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Black entertained at dinner Thursday evening for Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Keleher, Mr. and Mrs. Silvanus Farnum, Miss Slocum, Miss Gregory, Lieut. W. H. Simpson, Lieut. O. S. Wood and Lieutenant White.

A bridge tea was given last week by Mrs. Charles Hines



## LIFE INSURANCE At Low Cost

Same RATES as are charged to SELECTED RISK in CIVIL LIFE.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM RATING.  
NO RESTRICTIONS as to RESIDENCE, TRAVEL, or OCCUPATION.

OFFICERS of the SERVICE can OBTAIN SUCH DESIRABLE INSURANCE protection in several of the OLDEST and BEST COMPANIES on any form applied for.

My past eight years' record, during which time I have written policies amounting to many millions of dollars of Insurance for SATISFIED NAVAL OFFICERS, is sufficient GUARANTEE, that I RECOMMEND ONLY THE BEST.  
BEFORE taking ANY INSURANCE it will PAY YOU to write to me and OBTAIN FULL INFORMATION and ADVICE on the WHOLE SUBJECT. Address

JAMES E. BAYNE, Insurance Specialist  
Telephone Main 611 164 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

at Fort Scott in honor of Mrs. Frank Hines, of Salt Lake, who is her house guest, and for Mesdames R. P. Davis, Euclid B. Frick, W. H. Tobin, Ernest G. Bingham, F. E. Lincoln, W. F. Hase, L. S. Chappeler, and G. E. Pease. Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray were dinner hosts last evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. J. J. Pershing. Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Wissner were complimented guests at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Tobin last evening at Fort Scott, for Col. and Mrs. John W. Ruckman, Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Mr. and Mrs. John Rothschild, Miss Marjorie Ruckman, Miss Geneva Feiberg, Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Capt. William P. Platt, and Mr. Howard Tobin. Mrs. C. J. Morse gave a bridge tea yesterday. Mrs. Euclid B. Frick and Mrs. S. J. Morris assisted. Beautiful water colors were awarded as prizes. Capt. Harry S. Howland, 16th Inf., went to Colorado to attend the wedding of Miss Josephine Smith and Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. Miss McDowell, daughter of General McDowell, who has been house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney V. Smith and Miss Cora Smith, has been extensively entertained. Miss Elizabeth Ashe gave a reception in her honor. Mrs. Otis entertained at a luncheon for her and Miss Cora Smith gave an informal tea.

There was a serious fire at the quarters of Capt. A. C. Wright, 12th Inf., last Sunday, that required the efforts of practically the entire garrison to subdue. Two general prisoners, confined in the guard house at Fort Scott while at work under a sentry, made their escape last Monday morning and took refuge in the dense woods. They were both caught within an hour or so.

Miss Helen Rees was guest of honor at a tea dance given this afternoon by Miss Marie Louise Weber. The officers and ladies of the Presidio are planning a large reception for Gen. and Mrs. Pershing, to take place on Feb. 20. There will be a hop at Angel Island to-morrow night.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey and Miss Bailey, who arrived from Seattle recently, have been guests of Mrs. Henry L. Dodge and Mrs. James Gale. Mrs. Bailey is a niece of Mrs. Dodge, and is being extensively entertained. From here Gen. and Mrs. Bailey will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., where the General will command the Eastern Coast Artillery District. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. L. Simpson and Lieut. and Mrs. McGinnis were guests at an informal dance given by Dr. and Mrs. Wakefield in San Francisco, Monday. Col. and Mrs. Hamilton S. Wallace entertained for a score of friends on Wednesday at an informal dancing party.

Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 5th Field Art., and his bride, formerly Miss Margaret McCain, daughter of Colonel McCain, are spending their honeymoon in this city as guests of Mrs. W. H. Smith, mother of Lieutenant Smith, who is a brother of "Billy" Smith, a prominent member of the Bohemian Club, and is a graduate of the University of California. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith are being extensively entertained, a delightful affair being a tea dance given in their honor by Mrs. W. H. Smith at the California Club Hall. Those receiving were Mesdames Kate S. Ealand, Dennis Seales, Lawrence Harris, Roy Pike, J. H. Polhemus, Misses Frances Stewart, Jane Estaline, Doris Wilshire, Grace Gibson, and Jennie Blair. Among others who have entertained for the Smiths are Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McBryde, who gave a dance for them Jan. 24.

Miss Dorothy Deane on Friday evening gave a theater party, followed by a dance at the Bachelors and Benedicts' Club. Among those who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins, Capt. Harry S. Howland, Lieutenant Loftquist and Ensign Hamilton Bryan.

### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 24, 1914.

Major and Mrs. D. E. Aultman had a tea Saturday in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Teague and for Capt. and Mrs. Doyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Franklin Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Marley, Mr. and Mrs. McNair and Lieutenant Turner. The Saturday night post hop was attended by the usual crowd of young people. Lieut. and Mrs. Barry gave a supper that night for Lieut. and Mrs. Patten, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, Captain Richmond, Mrs. Koch, Captain Cowan, Miss Clay, Miss Garrard, Lieutenants Palmer, McChord, Harrison, Quekemyer and Waring.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Cummins had a delightful tea Sunday in compliment to Miss Kneeder and for the Misses Rumbough, Colgate, Welsh, Ryan, Bailey, Garrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieutenants Peyton, von Holtzendorff, McChord, Bailey and Captain Oden. Lieut. and Mrs. Pollett Bradley entertained Sunday afternoon in compliment to Miss Thayer and for Capt. and Mrs. Conner, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. George, Mrs. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Rumbough, the Misses Webster, Clough, Rumbough, Colgate, Lieutenants Anderson, Crane, Rumbough, Harrison, Peyton, Quekemyer and Spiller. Miss Garrard assisted the hostess at the tea table.

Capt. G. J. Oden entertained in compliment to Miss Bailey Sunday evening, his other guests being Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Feeter, Captain Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Lieut. and Mrs. Yan, Deussen, the Misses Clough, Garrard, Kneeder, Ryan, Corcoran, Clay, Lieutenants McChord, Haverkamp, Bailey, Spiller, von Holtzendorff and Captain Cowan. The evening was spent informally, ending with a buffet supper.

Mrs. R. E. Cummins had tea Monday for Mesdames Crane, Elting, Degen, Warden, Thomas, the Misses Clay and Kneeder. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston entertained Monday evening with auction bridge and five hundred for Mrs. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. George, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, the Misses Clay and Webster, Mesdames Collins, Tillson, Feeter, Captains Kilbreth, Butner, Barnes, Richmond, Lieutenants Quekemyer, Harrison and Trumbo. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Crane and Lieutenant George first, Mrs. Feeter and Lieutenant Harrison second; the five hundred prize by Mrs. Collins.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden Wagner entertained on Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, Mrs. W. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Teague, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Aspinwald, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. Franklin Potter, Lieutenants Peyton and McChord, Captain Oden had a Victrola party Monday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, the Misses Kneeder, Padmore, Ryan, Bailey, Garrard, Lieutenants Spiller and Bailey. Mrs. L. P. Collins was hostess Tuesday at the Ladies' Five Hundred Club. The players were Mesdames Gaston, Guilfoyle, Smalley, Tillson, Cummins, Crane, Degen, Welsh, Prunty, Bradley, Mills, Ryan, Schwarzkopf, Potter, Aultman, Feeter, Elting and Miss Corcoran. First prize was taken by Mrs. Mills, and second by Mrs. Smalley.

Captain Richmond entertained at dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry and Captain Cowan. Mrs. Granger had an enjoyable auction bridge party Wednesday for Mesdames Aultman, Doyle, Gaston, Feeter, Tillson, Smalley, Ross, Marley, Warden, Elting, Crane, Thomas, Prunty, Degen, McClelland and Miss Clay. Mrs. Warden won

first prize and Mrs. Tillson second. Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner gave a pretty dinner party Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Patten and Colonel Kenly. Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Haight had auction bridge and five hundred Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Captain Cowan, Capt. and Mrs. Doyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, Mesdames Feeter and Collins. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. McClelland and Captain Doyle, and the five hundred prizes by Mrs. Ryan and Captain Cowan.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hill gave an auction bridge party of seven tables for Mesdames Guilfoyle, Aultman, Gaston, Feeter, Hoyle, Welsh, Ross, Marley, Doyle, Smalley, Cummins, Warden, Crane, Elting, Schwarzkopf, Degen, Munro, Conner, McClelland, Thomas, Franklin Potter, Davis, Keller, W. C. Potter, George, the Misses Webster and Clay. Mrs. Hoyle received the first prize and a consolation was given to Mrs. Schwarzkopf. The roller skating rink was popular Tuesday evening, the band playing there for a couple of hours, ending with a concert at the Officers' Club, where the ladies went for supper after skating. Mrs. T. E. Rivers gave an auction bridge party Friday for Mesdames Gaston, Feeter, Hoyle, Degen, Thomas, Crane, Munro, Voltz, Guilfoyle, Prunty, Aultman, Smalley, Ross, Granger, Hill and Miss Clay. The prizes were won by Mesdames Guilfoyle, Smalley, Voltz and Hoyle. Tea and ices were served by Mesdames Thomas and Degen. Mr. and Mrs. Teague left on Thursday for a visit to New York, before going to their home in Georgia.

Miss Bailey has returned to her home at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Stanley Koch has been spending the week at Fort Leavenworth. Col. W. L. Kenly returned here recently and is now in command of the 6th Field Artillery. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rumbough and Miss Colgate left Jan. 19 for a visit to Fort Leavenworth, before returning to their home in New York. Mrs. L. R. Ball has been spending the week in Denver and attended the horse show held there.

### MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 22, 1913.

Governor General Harrison has announced that Lieut. John E. Iseman, U.S.N., has been detailed as additional A.D.C. Lieutenant Iseman has been Admiral Nicholson's flag lieutenant for some time, and the Admiral agreed to the detail, feeling that the relations between the Navy and the civil authorities would thus be made closer. The transport Sherman left Manila Monday for Nagasaki, Honolulu, and San Francisco, with a large number of officers and men. Among the passengers were Gen. and Mrs. Pershing and the children, Col. and Mrs. Loughborough and Mrs. Cockrell, Col. J. G. Harbord, Col. Lea Feiberg, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Ruckman and family, Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., and family, Major and Mrs. D. D. Porter, U.S.M.C., Major W. I. Westervelt, Major W. C. Cannon, Major H. J. Hirsch, Major M. S. Jarvis and many others.

Col. H. W. McCain has won the main cup in the golf contest recently played in Manila.

Hundreds of friends of those departing on the transport assembled at the pier to bid them good-bye. All the Constabulary officers in and about Manila and the Constabulary band were present to pay honor to their departing chief, and the 13th Infantry band serenaded their departing commanding officer, Colonel Loughborough.

Governor General Francis B. Harrison visited Fort William McKinley Tuesday, the entire command turning out for a review. Governor Harrison, Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Hall were met by a troop of the 7th Cavalry, and a salute was fired. At the grandstand they were greeted by General Hoyle, Colonels Hunter and Nicholson. After the review an exhibition drill was given by the 2d Field Artillery. The party were guests of Col. and Mrs. Hunter before returning to Manila.

The visit of the New York Giants and Chicago White Sox during the past week was an event to the American fans in Manila, who gave the visiting teams a great welcome. They arrived Wednesday morning from the China coast and played two games here, the White Sox winning both. The government offices all granted a half holiday and a crowd estimated at 7,000 witnessed the first game, but the second day it rained hard and the grounds were very muddy; nevertheless a large crowd turned out and the game was played in the rain. In the opening game General Bell delivered an address of welcome and pitched the first ball which was immediately called "Strike One" by Umpire Klem. Wednesday night a reception and ball was given in honor of the teams at the Manila Hotel, and they left for Australia Thursday evening, after having given the best exhibition of baseball ever seen in the Philippines.

The officers of the 7th Cavalry and 2d Field Artillery, stationed at Fort William McKinley, took the Russian ride Saturday at Passay Beach. The course began about a mile beyond the Polo Club and extended three miles to Paranaque. Governor General and Mrs. Harrison, with the children, left Saturday for Baguio, to remain during the holidays. This is the first visit of the Governor General and his wife to the mountain capital. Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Welshimer, of Corregidor, are making the southern island trip on the Merritt.

In an engagement between a band of Moros and a detachment of Scouts and Constabulary, a few days ago, the Moro leaders were captured and the others put to route. Capt. A. S. Fletcher, of the Scouts, and Lieut. Donald Root, of the Constabulary, were both wounded, the latter dangerously, while Captain Fletcher was wounded slightly. General Bell and Captain Booth have gone to Baguio and will be joined there by Mrs. Bell Tuesday. Others to spend the holidays in Baguio are Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Capt. and Mrs. Holliday, Capt. and Mrs. Colonel Benson, Captains Conroy and Parrott, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, of Fort William McKinley, had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Holliday, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlin and Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Edie, Mrs. Underwood and Mrs. Roe were guests of Mrs. Kear, in Cavite, at tiffin, Thursday.

Mrs. Edie entertained Wednesday morning at auction bridge for Mesdames Bell, Hunter, Littell, Bennett, Pitt, Crossfield, Jones, Thomas Johnson, Hersey, Schmitter, Doyen, Baker, Lukash, Schreiner, Ruggles, Lloyd Smith, Kutz, Carmichael, Hagood, Page, W. H. Clarke, Welker, Field, Saleeby, Cairns, Capt. and Mrs. Allaire, Capt. and Mrs. Stuffer, Mrs. Miller, Misses Ruth and Mary Littell gave a birthday dinner Saturday at their home in Military Plaza for Misses Emily Kutz, Marian Jones, Francis McIver, Messrs. Philip Virgil, Eddie Sherman, James Herman and Ditzer. Capt. J. C. Rhae gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Hersey, Col. and Mrs. Bennett, Col. and Mrs. Gurney, Colonels Mair and Taylor. Col. and Mrs. Doyen were hosts at dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Arthur, Col. and Mrs. McCormick, Col. and Mrs. Edie and Col. and Mrs. McIver. General Hoyle and his aid, Lieutenant Shannon, and Mrs. Shannon are now occupying the quarters on Calle Nozalea, formerly the home of Gen. and Mrs. Funston. Col. and Mrs. Erwin were hosts Saturday evening for Major and Mrs. McNeil, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Major and Mrs. Casad and General Hoyle. Mrs. Gracie was bridge hostess Tuesday for Mesdames Doyen, Erwin, McCormick, Allaire, Littell, Jones, Wood, Glenn Jones, Ruggles, Baldwin, Bracken, Lloyd Smith, Frazier, Crane, Penrose, Barzynski, Hansen, Cairns, Shute, Schillerstrom, Welker, Frier, Lukash, Bennett, Carmichael and Miss Townsend. Major and Mrs. Hagood and family are making the Southern Island trip on the Merritt.

Mrs. Brunzell and her daughter were returning passengers on the China, from a vacation in Japan. Capt. and Mrs. Welker gave a dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. Sands, of Fort William McKinley; Justice and Mrs. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, Col. and Mrs. McCormick and Mr. and Mrs. Bonsal. Col. and Mrs. McCormick had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Arthur, Col. and Mrs. McIver and Col. and Mrs. Edie. Col. and Mrs. Hersey have returned to Zamboanga after a few days in Manila. Major and Mrs. McNeil are to occupy the McCain quarters in Military Plaza, Colonel McCain having been ordered to Zamboanga for duty.

Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Casad entertained together at bridge at the Ordnance Depot Friday morning for Mesdames Jones, Carter, Reynolds, McNeil, Coulter, Tyndall, Holliday, Gracie, Riley, Hunter, Schillerstrom, Zell, Reisinger, Glenn Jones, Allaire, Edie, Field, McCormick, Ruggles, Campbell, Schute,

## SILK ROSETTES

for

Army Officer's Civilian Dress

Service Ribbon for the Army,  
Navy and Marine Corps by  
the yard, or Bars covered.

## THE HAND BOOK 1914

Illustrated and priced

now ready for mailing-from  
which may be selected:

Jewelry, Silver, China,  
Watches, Clocks, Glass,  
Mahogany and Novelties.

## BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers,  
Silverware, Heraldists, Stationers.  
Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Wing, Kelso, Kellogg, Hansen, Clarkson, Lahm, Murphy, Hinman, Barzynski and the Misses Miller and Townsend. Major and Mrs. Ahern presided at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Bonsal, Major and Mrs. Hartigan and Col. and Mrs. Edie.

The horse show and the baseball games have been the principal happenings of the past week. The horse show was held at the Polo Club, Forbes Field, Saturday and Sunday, the first day being under the patronage of Mrs. Harrison and the second under that of Mrs. Bell. The winners of the events on Saturday were Mrs. Chamberlin's Boomerang in the ladies' riding horse class, Miss Nicholson's Losie ranging second of the Army mounts. On the second day Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Hinman and Miss Nicholson all won prizes. Captain Lee won the high jump, Lieutenant Whiteside the regular jumping, and Lieutenant Littlejohn carried away the blue ribbon for the best officer's mount. Among those present were Governor General and Mrs. Harrison, Gen. and Mrs. Bell, General Hoyle, Gen. and Mrs. Pershing, Captain Hill, British navy; Justice Johnson, Justice and Mrs. Trent and numerous other high ranking officers and civilians.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 29, 1913.

Army people who have lived in Manila will be interested to learn that many of the streets in which they lived have had their names changed. Calle Nueva, Malate and Ermita is now Calle Mabini, Calle Real is Calle Del Pilar, Malecon Drive is Calle Bonifacio, Bagumbayan Drive is Calle Burgos, and Calle Palacio, in the Walled City, on which the old Army and Navy Club was located, and Calle Nozalea, where there are a number of Army homes, are united in one, Calle Gral Luna. The names of many other streets were also changed, the Filipino city fathers announcing their intention to change all street names having Spanish or American origin. Burgos was a Filipino priest who was garroted by the Spaniards for sedition, Bonifacio was the founder of the Katipunan Society, and Luna, Pilar and Mabini were famous insurgent generals, revolutionists and military leaders. There was much objection to the altering of the names, but the new city fathers were determined.

Capt. A. H. Bryant and Lieut. Karl F. Baldwin, C.A.C., Chaplain Franz Feinler, 13th Inf., and Lieut. A. F. McLean, 7th Cav., will go to Tokio, Japan, about May 1, 1914, for duty as attaché to the American Embassy. Also these officers, with Col. J. A. Irons, military attaché, will study the Japanese language. Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 15th Inf., is a visitor in Manila, from Regan Barracks, Albany. Capt. E. S. Hughes, Ord. Dept., with Mrs. Hughes, spent Christmas in Baguio. Col. William C. Rivers, Chief of Constabulary, left Monday for Baguio, to spend the holidays with his family. He expects to return to Manila on Jan. 1.

The transport Warren sailed for Chinwangtao, China, Wednesday, to take supplies to the China Expedition. The vessel will go direct, but on the return trip a stop of several days will be made at Nagasaki. There was a large passenger list, composed of officers and their families, non-commissioned officers and families and many civilians. Among those going were Major F. C. Baker, U.S.M.C., wife and daughter; Capt. R. G. De Voe, M.C., wife and son; Capt. D. G. Berry, 13th Inf., wife and children; Capt. G. A. Purington, 8th Cav., wife and children; Lieut. K. L. Perkins, 2d Field Art., and wife; Lieut. D. D. Tompkins, 8th Cav., and wife; Lieut. W. M. Watson, 24th Inf., Mrs. Walsh, wife of Major R. D. Walsh, 8th Cav.; Mrs. Buttler, wife of Col. W. C. Buttler, 24th Inf.; Mrs. Cress, wife of Major G. O. Cress, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Roberts, wife of Major W. M. Roberts, M.C.

Major A. B. Shattuck, 15th Inf., commanding officer at Camp Gregg, died at that post on the morning of Dec. 22. His death was due to heart failure while he was riding. His orderly noticed that something was wrong with him and hurried to the side of the Major's horse in time to prevent the body from falling to the ground. Mrs. Shattuck was visiting in Manila and upon being notified of Major Shattuck's death hurried to Camp Gregg. The funeral services will be held in Manila prior to the sailing of the January transport for the States. Capt. C. B. Clark, Capt. W. A. McDaniel and Lieut. Walter Moore, 15th Inf., were passengers on the Warren, to join their regiment in China, Captain Clarke being transferred from the States, Captain McDaniel having come down from Tientsin to attend the Department Rifle and Revolver Competition, and Lieutenant Moore being transferred from the 2d Battalion of the regiment in the Philippines. Dental Surg. W. A. Squires, wife and child were passengers on the Warren, for Chinwangtao, en route to Tientsin, for station. Dental Surg. S. H. Leslie to return thence to the States via Europe and the Atlantic.

Christmas Eve at Fort William McKinley the officers and ladies gave a Christmas tree in Schofield Hall to all the children of the garrison. A large crowd was present, and although Colonel Sands was compelled to announce that Dunder and Blitzen, Santa's reindeers, were not able to pull his sleigh any longer in this hot country and that carabao had been hitched to it, Santa arrived in due time and distributed presents and good cheer among the children. On Christmas morning the bands of the post followed the time-honored custom and paraded around the garrison at daylight. A pleasant day was spent by the entire garrison and many of its members remarked that this, their last Christmas in the Philippines, was the most pleasant they had ever spent here.

Col. and Mrs. Nicholson were hosts Saturday evening for Justice and Mrs. Johnson, Major and Mrs. Ahern and Major and Mrs. Lord. The officers and ladies of the 7th Cavalry, at Fort William McKinley, had a progressive Christmas dinner. Mrs. Marshall had luncheon Tuesday in compliment to Mrs. Berry, who was leaving next day on the Warren for China. The guests were Mesdames Traub, Bugge, Zell and Berry. Col. and Mrs. Littell gave a Christmas dinner for Col. and Mrs. Glassford, Major and Mrs. Field, Major Davis and Mrs. Kellogg. Major and Mrs. Hagood and children are



**THOMAS A. WITHERSPOON, M.S.**  
Graduate U. S. Naval Academy  
**Patents** Attorney-at-Law—Solicitor of Patents—Formerly Principal  
Examiner ORDINANCE DIVISION U. S. Patent Office  
916 F STREET : : WASHINGTON, D. C.



## JOHN G. HAAS UNIFORMS

1308 F STREET  
Lancaster, Pa. Washington, D. C.  
1876 1900

**SEYMOUR, SEYMOUR, MEGRATH AND BILLINGS**  
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in

John S. Seymour Frederick Seymour **PATENT CASES** William A. Megrath Cornelius C. Billings  
1 Broadway, New York McGill Building, Washington, D.C.

spending the holidays on the Merritt, making the Southern Island trip.

Mrs. Marshall gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Browne, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Bugge and Captain Bridges. Col. and Mrs. John Bennett were dinner hosts Christmas Eve for Paymr. and Mrs. Ballinger, Major Lyon, Lieutenant Hawkins, Miss Reilly and Captain Becker. Mrs. Morgan, wife of Capt. A. S. Morgan, who had been visiting on Corregidor for a month, returned to Manila Christmas Eve. Col. and Mrs. Erwin were dinner hosts Friday for Col. and Mrs. McCormick, General Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon and Major and Mrs. McNeil.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Ireland, Col. and Mrs. Straub, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Major Van Dusen and Dr. Mills. Mrs. Herbert White, guest of Col. and Mrs. Arthur, has returned to her home in Camp Stotsenburg. Mrs. Frucht and son, family of Lieutenant Frucht, of the Saratoga, returned from Japan on the Manchuria Wednesday. Miss Margaret Horne, niece of Commander Horne, of the Navy, while riding with a party at Baguio was thrown from her horse, which ran away with her and broke her collar-bone. She was taken to the post hospital, where the fractured bone was set.

### DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., Jan. 27, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer entertained the Du Pont Evening Auction Club on Tuesday. Head prizes went to Mrs. W. N. Reyhold, of Delaware City, and Capt. L. S. Edwards; Mr. R. M. Mitchell received the consolation. Present: Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, of Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reyhold and Mrs. Charles Jefferson, of Delaware City.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Reynolds and two children have arrived at Du Pont and are settling in one of the brick sets of quarters. Mrs. Reynolds's mother is with her for the present. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. N. Howard, of Fort Mott, entertained at dinner on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines. Mrs. A. W. Ford has as her house guest Mrs. John B. Jones, of Washington, D.C. Lieut. A. W. Ford, of Mott, and Lieut. R. S. Oberly, of Du Pont, left Sunday for Springfield, Mass., to be examined for detail in the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines on Sunday were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mark D. Weed. Lieut. M. S. Keene and his sister, Mrs. Keene, are settled in their quarters. They have been entertaining Mrs. Keene's cousin, Mrs. Stanley, wife of a British army officer, and Mrs. Watson, of Philadelphia. To-day Lieutenant Keene took his guests to New York. Mrs. W. H. Menges has had as guests her sister, Mrs. Boges, and Mr. Boges, of New York.

Attending the dancing class on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Lieut. B. S. Du Bois and E. B. Hochwald, of Du Pont; Capt. C. E. N. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, of Mott; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reyhold and Mrs. Charles Jefferson, of Delaware City.

Moving picture films are now being shown twice a week in the old commissary storeroom at Fort Mott.

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 24, 1914.

Mrs. Mountford, of Ohio, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick A. Mountford. Mrs. Toll, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Philip S. Gage. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig gave a dinner on Sunday for Mrs. Mountford, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick A. Mountford, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry W. Stephenson. Mrs. McNeely gave a dinner at the Chamberlin on Saturday for Lieut. Houston Eldredge, Mrs. Holcombe and Lieut. John L. Holcombe.

Judge Edmund Waddill and Mrs. Waddill were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Richard Farnival. Major Powell C. Fauntleroy has returned to the post, after a week spent in New York. During his absence his quarters were entered and many articles were stolen.

Mrs. H. C. Barnes is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. James Totten. Saturday Mr. George F. Adams gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten and Mrs. H. C. Barnes. Friday Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a dinner for Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Barnes, Mr. George F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall. Saturday Major and Mrs. James M. Williams gave a dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan and for Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. William M. Smart gave a dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Theodore C. Lyster and for Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Major Powell C. Fauntleroy.

Sunday evening Mr. George F. Adams had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Theodore C. Lyster, Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Richard L. McKenney. Major and Mrs. William R. Smith, of Washington, D.C., were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. James M. Williams. In their honor Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a dinner on Sunday, when other guests were Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Major and Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Selby H. Frayley is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frayley.

After the hop Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave a club supper in honor of Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Mitchell and for Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Major and Mrs. Percy M. Kessler, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Miss Abbott and Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman. Lieuts. Vern S. Purnell, Laurence B. Weeks and William C. Foote gave a club supper for Miss Carolyn Fee, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart S. Giffin, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig gave a club supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Dowd, Lieut. and Mrs. Abney Payne, Lieut. and Mrs. Carl A. Lohr. Capt. C. C. Carter is confined to his

quarters in quarantine with mumps. There is an epidemic of that disease here.

Miss Rowena Abbott is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller. Miss Helen Townsley, of West Point, is the guest of Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Shepherd and Miss Leila Shepherd, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly, left on Saturday for California, to take the Feb. 5 transport for the Philippines. Mrs. Brister, wife of Surg. J. M. Brister, U.S.N., was very ill at the Sherwood Inn and was removed to the hospital here and is now improving. Mrs. Alexander N. Stark was at the hospital for several days last week for a small operation.

Mrs. Oscar Leser returned to her home in Baltimore after a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Kimberly. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Haynes gave a pleasing musicale. The soloists were Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley, Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Mrs. Alexander Stuart, Lieut. Frederick Hanna and Mr. Moorman. Mrs. Kimberly gave an auction party last evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Richard Farnival. Other guests were Gen. Caleb H. Carlton, Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Howard Saunders, Mrs. Max De Mott, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Mrs. Holcombe, Lieut. John L. Holcombe, Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, Mrs. H. H. Kimberly, Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Thomas Knox, Miss Pullman, Mrs. John Weymouth, Miss Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller. Prizes were won by Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Weymouth.

Lieut. Ward E. Duvall gave a club supper for Miss Helen Townsley, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly and Lieut. Francis A. Englehart.

### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1914.

The second of a series of enjoyable musicales, at the Officers' Club on Monday night, was indeed a treat, and demonstrated the fact that there is unusual talent and ability in our garrison. Mrs. Hopson and Mrs. Rutherford were excellent accompanists. The program follows: Sextette, "Lucia di Lammermoor," orchestra; song, "Far Off I Hear a Lover's Flute," Mrs. McDowell; mandolin and guitar, "Nineteenth of January Polka," Captain Field and Sergeant Resta; song, "Danny Deever," Chaplain Chouinard; mandolin, "Serenade d'Amour," Sergeant Resta; song, "Santa Lucia," Mr. Howe; "Songs of Ireland" and "Twilight Hour," orchestra; song, "A May Morning," Mrs. McDowell; banjo and mandolin, "Darkie's Dream," Mrs. Hopson and Sergeant Resta; song, "It Was Not So to Be," Chaplain Chouinard; duet (piano), "Shepherd Dance," Mrs. Hopson and Mrs. Rutherford; cornet solo, Mr. Howe; "Snooky Ookums," orchestra. The mandolin selections were Sergeant Resta's compositions. Preceding the musicale Capt. and Mrs. Stewart had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers and Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

Mrs. McCoy on Tuesday entertained the Afternoon Auction Bridge Club. Capt. and Mrs. Deitch and Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Tywman on Wednesday. Mr. Howe was the guest of Lieutenant Pechet for a few days last week. Mrs. Edwards and Oliver have returned from New York. Captain Stewart is in Boston for a few days. Mrs. Tywman entertained the Five Hundred Club on Thursday. Those playing were Mesdames Martin, Lasseigne, Stewart and Rutherford and Misses Green, Martin and Lasseigne. Miss Lasseigne won the prize. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bartholf, of Plattsburg, gave a beautifully appointed dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson, Miss Weed, Dr. Haig and Lieutenant Bartholf.

Miss Gallatin is visiting Miss Stevens, and on Saturday night Major and Mrs. P. C. Stevens had a few friends in informally to meet her. The evening was delightfully spent with music, those taking part being Mrs. Hopson, Mrs. McCoy, Major Stevens and Miss Glover, while Mrs. Lawrence gave several recitations. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Morton, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. McCoy, Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Weed, Miss Weed and Miss Glover and Lieutenants Nolan, Pechet, Russell and Bartholf. Mrs. C. P. Watson, of Plattsburg, gave an elaborate luncheon and card party on Saturday for twenty-four guests. A dainty silk bag was given at each of the five card tables as prizes, and the fortunate ones from the post were Mrs. Lasseigne and Miss Lasseigne. Among guests from the post were Mesdames Martin, Lasseigne, Chouinard, McCoy, Partello, Willis, Rutherford and McDowell and Misses Winifred Martin and Myrtle Lasseigne.

The informal hop at the Club Friday night was a jolly affair, though not largely attended. Col. and Mrs. Morton had Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson in on Sunday to an informal home dinner.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 25, 1914.

Mrs. Kress, wife of Asst. Surg. C. C. Kress, U.S.S. Celtic, is spending the week with her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. R. Starkey. Those at the bowling alley on Monday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Bryan, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mr. James Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Mrs. J. A. McAlister.

Mr. Ramsey Probasco, on his way to his home in San Francisco, spent Tuesday at Jefferson Barracks as the guest of his cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill. Mr. T. E. Grafton, guest of his sister, Mrs. Talbot Smith, left Tuesday for his home in Rome, Ga. The Ladies' Bridge Club met at Mrs. H. G. Humphreys's on Tuesday. Present: Mesdames J. M. Kennedy, F. G. Lawton, A. E. Holmes, H. C. Pillsbury, R. W. Bryan, J. M. Craig, J. M. Holmes, W. W. Merrill and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Craig.

Those at the dancing in the Officers' Club Tuesday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. F. M. Jones, Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Jack Ward, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister. On Wednesday Mrs. E. C. Morton gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Sherman and for Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Mrs. J. M. Craig and Miss Ethel Jones.

Those at the skating on Wednesday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Lawrence Kennedy, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mr. James Nolan, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Jack Ward, Capt. and Mrs. England, Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Starkey, Mrs. C. C. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr and Mrs. J. A. McAlister. Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, of Washington, D.C., arrived Thursday to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Kennedy.

Col. J. H. Beacom had as guests to dinner on Friday Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys and Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig. The same evening Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy had dinner for Capt. F. H. Lomax, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Miss Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr; Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones and Mrs. Sherman; Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury had dinner before the hop for Mr. and Mrs. Woodson Barnhart, Mr. Schotten, of St. Louis, and Miss Hester Nolan.

Those at the formal hop on Friday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Miss Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Capt. F. H.

## Products of the G. E. Company

MADE ESPECIALLY FOR MARINE SERVICE

Gasolene-Electric Generating Sets  
Steam Engine Generators Turbo Generators  
Motors Mazda Lamps Arc Lamps  
Searchlights, Incandescent and Arc  
Switchboards Meters and Instruments  
Wire and Cable Wiring Devices Telltale Boards  
Electric Bake Ovens and Ranges  
Electric Radiators, Tubular and Luminous

## General Electric Company

Largest Electrical Manufacturer in the World

General Office, Schenectady, N. Y.

District Offices in:  
Atlanta, Ga. Boston, Mass.  
Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Denver, Colo. New York, N. Y.  
Philadelphia, Pa. San Francisco, Cal.  
Sales Offices in all large cities 4187

Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Woodson Barnhart, Miss Hester Nolan, Mr. Schotten, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Jack Ward, Capt. and Mrs. England, Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Sherman, Lieut. J. R. Starkey, Mrs. C. C. Kress, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. McAlister.

### FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., Jan. 21, 1914.

Dr. and Mrs. Warner, at the quarantine station, gave a dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Wyllie, Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin and Miss Wyllie. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank's guests at dinner on Friday night were Dr. McCord and Lieutenant Young. Mr. and Mrs. Givens spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner.

The usual bowling party was enjoyed Saturday night and bowlers and spectators were entertained later by Major and Mrs. Wyllie.

Our basketball team is doing good work. On Saturday night they won in a game with the Tampa Y.M.C.A. team in the gymnasium, the score being 13 to 9. The latter team has a reputation of being the best in Florida.

On Sunday Mrs. Wyllie gave a tea for Mrs. Wiczorek. Others present were Mesdames Warner, Coyle, McLaughlin, Frank, Sumner and Givens.

### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 23, 1914.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, U.S.N., and Mrs. Shipp have registered at Hotel del Coronado. Lieut. Henry B. Post, of the Aviation Corps, has been called to New York by the serious illness of his father.

Ensign Milton H. Anderson, U.S.N., was among the guests at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Wednesday, at which William Ramsey Heberhart was the host. Mr. and Mrs. James Bingham, Jr., also entertained, their guests including Lieut. Comdr. George W. Steele, Jr., Capt. N. A. McCully, Capt. Harry S. Howland, Ensigns Robert H. Skelton and Howard D. Bode. Lieut. and Mrs. Lindsay H. Lacy were hosts to eight guests.

The U.S.S. Denver arrived in port to-day for a stay until Feb. 1, when it is expected she will go to Corinto.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 27. Later changes appear elsewhere.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.  
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.  
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

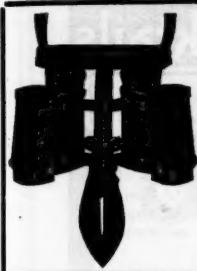
### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.  
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Capt. John H. Gibbons ordered to command.  
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.  
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer





## ARE YOU READY?

For any Sudden Call into Action?

The Equipment of an Officer must include a Field-glass.

But why worry along with the Ordinary Type of Glass,

with its small Field and Dim Vision, when you can get on

MOST FAVORABLE TERMS A

GOERZ ARMY

AND NAVY BINOCULAR

THE

BEST MILITARY GLASS PRODUCED

You May be Called into Action at any Moment!

Write TO-DAY for our CATALOG.

C. P. GOERZ AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY

317 East 34th Street, New York City

S. Wood. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Capt. George R. Evans ordered to command.  
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John O. Leonard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. John J. Knapp. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Edward Simpson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Josiah S. McKean. Sailed Jan. 24 from Philadelphia, Pa., for the East Coast of Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns (ordered as flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### First Division.

Lieut. William Annum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Annum. At Jacksonville, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Emil A. Liechtenow. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William U. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

### Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Jacksonville, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. At Jacksonville, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TERRY (destroyer). Ensign Wallace B. Phillips. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
WALKE (destroyer). Ensign Walter A. Edwards. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
DRAXTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

### Submarine Flotilla.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon.  
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Colon.  
Ensign Deupree J. Friedell ordered to command.  
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Colon.  
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Colon.  
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Colon.  
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At Colon.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At Key West, Fla.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Key West, Fla.  
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Key West, Fla.  
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edward A. Logan. At Key West, Fla.  
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Key West, Fla.  
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Key West, Fla.

### Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
G-1. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
G-2. Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
G-4. Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. Sailed Jan. 19 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Cuatro Reales Channel, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Karl Randquist. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.  
IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.  
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.  
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.  
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.  
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.  
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.  
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.  
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Lieut. Lotis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Panther is in ordinary.  
SALEM, cruiser—third class, 12 guns. Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Wisconsin is in ordinary.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Mazatlan, Mexico.  
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Newton A. McCully. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At San Pedro, Cal.

### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At San Francisco, Cal.

### Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.  
PERCY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At San Diego, Cal.  
TRUTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At Sausalito, Cal.  
F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
F-2. Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Francisco, Cal.  
H-1. Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.  
H-2. Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At San Francisco, Cal.  
H-3. Lieut. William R. Munroe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The flag of Rear Admiral Doyle has been temporarily transferred to the West Virginia.  
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svarz. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.  
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

## TRY IT



## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

The only Original Worcestershire Sauce is made by Lea & Perrins. No other relish perfectly seasons so many dishes.

Use a Teaspoonful on Roasts, Chops, Fish, Soups, Salads, Steaks, Gravies, and all Chafing Dish Cooking.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Waldo Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Manila, P.I.  
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I.  
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Olongapo, P.I.

### Second Division.

ELCANO, G. 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
HELENA, G. 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
QUIROS, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
SAMAR, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland McCann. At Shanghai, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

### Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Hong Kong, China.  
PISCATAQUA (tug). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.  
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Provost Babin. At Hong Kong, China.

### Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Frank Rorschach. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Ensign Webb Trammell. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Lieut. Harry H. Fergus. Sailed Jan. 26 from Olongapo, P.I., for a cruise to the Southern Philippines.

### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. At Olongapo, P.I.

### First Division.

Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance, Commander.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.  
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Brindford. At Manila, P.I.  
A-4 (submarine). Ensign James R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rheldaffer. At Manila, P.I.  
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.  
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.  
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

### Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Hong Kong, China.  
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I.  
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Manila, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

### VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Engaged in survey work for Bureau of Fisheries. Address care of P.S. San Francisco, Cal.  
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.  
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Jan. 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.



## The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



Their fine quality  
will at once  
commend them to  
the most critical



VERY DRY SOLE IMPORTERS BRUT  
**GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.**  
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

**BRUTUS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**BUFFALO** (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**CAESAR**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**CHESTER**, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**CHICAGO**, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.  
**CLEVELAND**, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Raby. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.  
**CYCLOPS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**DENVER**, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**DES MOINES**, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Sailed Jan. 26 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Carl T. Vogelgesang ordered to command.  
**DOLPHIN**, gunboat, 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**EAGLE**, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Eagle arrived Jan. 24 at Gonaives, Haiti.  
**HANCOCK** (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**HANNIBAL** (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**HECTOR**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**JASON**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittom, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**JUPITER**, fuel ship. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
**JUSTIN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**MARBLEHEAD**, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.  
**MARIETTA**, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bttn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.  
**MARS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**MAYFLOWER**, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
**MISSISSIPPI** (aeronautic station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Musin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.  
**MONTGOMERY**, cruiser—third class, 2 secondary battery guns. Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
**NANSHAN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**NASHVILLE**, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. At Cape Haytian, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**NEPTUNE**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
**NEREUS** (fuel ship) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**NERO**, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
**NEW ORLEANS**, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**NORTH CAROLINA**, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.  
**OLYMPIA**, cruiser—second class, 14 guns. Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
**ORION**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed Jan. 21 from Pensacola, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**PADUCAH**, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**PARKER** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. Sailed Jan. 25 from Newport, R.I., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**PETREL**, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**PRAIRIE**, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**PROTEUS**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**RALEIGH**, cruiser, third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**SATURN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
**SCORPION**, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward Mc-

Gauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**SYLPH**, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
**TACOMA**, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
**TALLAHASSEE**, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. Sailed Jan. 26 from Washington, D.C., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
**VESUVIUS** (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
**VICKSBURG**, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.  
**VULCAN**, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
**WHEELING**, gunboat. Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**YORKTOWN**, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.  
**NEWPORT** (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At dock, foot of East 24th street, N.Y. city. Capt. James R. Driggs, merchant service, ordered to command.  
**RANGER** (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.  
At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
Lieut. William D. Brereton, Commander.  
Torpedoboats—Bagley, Bailey, Barney and Biddle. The destroyer Worden is at Philadelphia under orders to proceed to Annapolis and join this division. The Bailey is repairing at the Norfolk Yard.

### Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.

### Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.  
Destroyers—Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Preble. Torpedoboats—Farragut and Goldsborough.

### Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.  
Destroyer—Macdonough. Torpedoboats—Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

**NAVAJO**, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.  
**OSCEOLA**, Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**PEORIA**, Bttn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
**POTOMAC**, Bttn. Thomas J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
**UNCAS**, Chief Bttn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

**CLEVELAND** (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."  
The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.  
**CHARLESTON** (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."  
The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.  
**CONSTELLATION** (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
**CUMBERLAND** (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
**FRANKLIN** (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.  
**HARTFORD** (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
**INTREPID** (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
**MAINE** (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."  
**NORTH CAROLINA** (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."  
**PRINCETON** (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**REINA MERCEDES** (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.  
**SOUTHERY** (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.  
**SUPPLY** (station ship). Lieut. John P. Miller. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Robert Henderson ordered to command. The Supply sailed Jan. 23 from Olongapo, P.I., for Guam to resume station.  
**WASHINGTON**, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMER.

**FISH HAWK**, Bttn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

### TUGS.

**Acomac**, Boston.  
**Active**, Mare Island.  
**Alice**, Norfolk.  
**Apache**, Iona Island, N.Y.  
**Choctaw**, Washington.  
**Hercules**, Norfolk.  
**Iroquois**, San Diego, Cal.  
**Iwawa**, Boston.  
**Massasoit**, Norfolk.  
**Modoc**, Philadelphia.  
**Mohawk**, Norfolk.  
**Narkeeta**, New York.  
**Pawnee**, New York.  
**Pawtucket**, Puget Sound.  
**Penacook**, Portsmouth, N.H.  
**Pentucket**, New York.  
**Pontiac**, New York.  
**Powhatan**, New York.  
**Rapido**, Cavite.  
**Rocket**, Norfolk.  
**Samoset**, Philadelphia.  
**Seabago**, Charleston, S.C.  
**Sioux**, Boston.  
**Sotoyomo**, Puget Sound.  
**Standish**, Annapolis.  
**Tecumseh**, Washington.  
**Traffic**, New York.  
**Transfer**, New York.  
**Triton**, Washington.  
**Vigilant**, San Francisco, Cal.  
**Unadilla**, Mare Island.  
**Waban**, Guantanamo Bay.  
**Wahnetta**, Norfolk.

### VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

**Adams**, Philadelphia, Pa.  
**Baltimore**, Charleston, S.C.  
**Brooklyn**, Philadelphia.  
**Castine**, Boston.  
**Columbia**, Philadelphia.  
**Constitution**, Boston.  
**General Alava**, Cavite.  
**Gwin**, Newport, R.I.  
**Leonidas**, Portsmouth, N.H.  
**Manly**, Annapolis.  
**Miantonomoh**, Philadelphia.  
**Minneapolis**, Philadelphia.  
**Onesida**, Port Royal, S.C.  
**Panay**, Cavite.  
**Portsmouth**, Norfolk.  
**Prometheus**, Mare Island, Cal.  
**Relief**, Olongapo.  
**Sterling**, Norfolk.  
**Terror**, Philadelphia.

### VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

**Aileen**, Providence, R.I.  
**Boston**, Portland, Ore.  
**Concord**, Seattle, Wash.  
**Don Juan de Austria**, Detroit, Mich.  
**Dubuque**, Chicago, Ill.  
**Dorothea**, Cleveland, Ohio.  
**Elfrida**, Newbern, N.C.  
**Essex**, Toledo, Ohio.  
**Footie**, Newbern, N.C.  
**Fox**, Aberdeen, Wash.  
**Gloucester**, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
**Gopher**, Duluth, Minn.  
**Granite State**, New York city.  
**Hawk**, Buffalo, N.Y.  
**Huntress**, St. Louis.  
**Isla de Luzon**, St. Louis, Mo.  
**Machias**, New Haven, Conn.  
**Mackenzie**, Key West, Fla.  
**Rodgers**, Boston, Mass.  
**Sandoval**, Rochester, N.Y.  
**Somers**, Baltimore, Md.  
**Stranger**, New Orleans, La.  
**Sylvia**, Washington, D.C.  
**Viken**, Camden, N.J.  
**Wasp**, New York city.  
**Wolverine**, Erie, Pa.  
**Yantic**, Hancock, Mich.

## Club Cocktails

No matter how good a cocktail you mix yourself—you cannot give it the smoothness of age. The perfect flavor of Club Cocktails is due to their aging in wood before bottling as well as to their accurate mixing.

Manhattan Bronx  
Martini—Regular or Dry

Just strain through  
cracked ice and serve.

G. F. Heublein & Brother  
Hartford New York London



## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 678.)

**24th Inf. (colored)**.—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.  
**25th Inf. (colored)**.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks. Honolulu, H.T.—arrived January, 1913.  
**26th Inf.**—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
**27th Inf.**—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
**28th Inf.**—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.  
**29th Inf.**—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
**30th Inf.**—Hqs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska. Regiment arrived in Alaska in June, 1912.  
**Porto Rico Regiment**.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, E and G and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks. Cayey, P.R.

**Philippine Scouts**.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned.  
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## PRIVATE OF THE LINE.

Private Judkins was the newest of recruits on the Texas border. The corporal sent him back to the quartermaster for a rope. Private Smiffkins eyed him on his errand, and inquired what sort of rope he wanted. "I don't know," answered Judkins. "Well, I'll tell you," Smiffkins volunteered, and he did. Judkins went on and tackled the quartermaster. "Corporal sent me for forty feet of skirmin' line, sir," he said.—*New York Evening Post*.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Jan. 6—Firearm, John M. Browning; automatic firearm, Andre Virgile Paul Marie Berthier; take-down firearm, Carl Gustaf Svebilus and Hans T. R. Hanitz; fitting submarine signaling apparatus in vessels, Simon Lake; gunpowder and process of making the same, Cantella Dell McDowell. Patents issued to those in the Army—Line indicator and signal, No. 1,083,646, Lieut. Charles N. Wilson, U.S.A. Issued week of Jan. 13—Mushroom bullets, Thomas C. Johnson; sight for firearms, Robert L. Warner and Adolph O. Niedner; gun carriage, Eugene Schneider. Patents issued to those in the Navy—Automatic brake controlling device, No. 1,084,503, Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet, U.S.N. Issued week of Jan. 20—Firearm, Charles D. Wilson; gun, Rudolf Demele; ammunition hoisting mechanism, John F. Meigs and Robert P. Stout. Patents issued to those in the Army—Puzzle, No. 1,085,050, Russell Lathrop, U.S.A.

In a recent letter to Mr. Hendrik van Loon, author of "The Fall of the Dutch Republic," Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., writes:—"I have finished and read again some portions of your work, and feel that you have set forth a very good illustration of the folly of a great commercial development unaccompanied by a maintenance of a military (by this term I mean army and navy) establishment adequate to protect it. I trust some other countries will take the lesson to heart before it is too late."

Interested Questioner: And how do you manage to get along on the salary Uncle Sam gives you?

Army Officer: Why, I write.

Interested Questioner: Indeed! And what do you write for? Would you mind telling me?

Army Officer: Not at all; I write for money from home.—*New York Topics*.

The War Department is reforesting a large area near Fort Bayard, N.M., for use as an Army hospital site.



# USMC LEATHER SHOE STRAPS

**A** NEW, practical, neat and attractive Shoe Strap that replaces the old Web Strap which is a hindrance to good looks and comfort.

When these straps are used, there is no long tongue hanging out from the top of the shoe or to be tucked into it. This is especially true of the "Perfect" type of shoe strap, which comes flush with the top of the shoe. The "Pull-On" type more closely resembles the regular Web Strap except that it extends only about 1-4 inch above the top and is permanently fixed in one position. There is no loop to locate on either of these straps, and when placed between the fingers they act as a wedge and allow enough of a grip to readily pull on the shoe. Both of these straps are manufactured of flexible material.

All of our straps are finished articles ready to sew into the shoe without any preliminary operations.

These straps are generally furnished in three colors—Black, Light Tan and Dark Tan—and cost no more than good quality Web Strap.

Special colors will be made to order if the customer will furnish the stock, on which a small allowance will be made for every pound used. Packed 50 dozen pairs in a carton.

## USMC "Perfect" Leather Shoe Strap



The "Perfect" Leather Shoe Strap is the best and most up-to-date shoe strap ever offered the shoe trade. It will not catch the trousers as it does not extend beyond the top of the shoe.

When attaching, the flat end is sewed between the upper and the top facing with the wedge-shaped portion on the outside of the shoe; then, by the aid of a special attachment fitted to a Cylinder Arm Bar Tacking Machine, it is easily and quickly tacked in place.

## USMC "Pull-On" Leather Shoe Strap



The "Pull-On" Leather Shoe Strap differs from the "Perfect" type in that only one operation is necessary to attach it, and when in use it extends slightly above the top of the shoe.

It is attached in the same manner as the regular Web Strap.

# United Shoe Machinery Company

Sales Department

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS



GEORGE WRIGHT

GEORGE S. STURGIS

## HATFIELD & SONS TAILORS AND IMPORTERS

12 WEST 31st STREET, <sup>Near</sup> 5th Ave. NEW YORK

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress

## RICE & DUVAL

ARMY &amp; NAVY TAILORS,

Fashionable Civilian Dress.

J. H. STRAHAN

258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City

*Shuman & Co.*  
Boston  
Shuman Corner

This etiquette on a uniform means, designed, cut and tailored by Military experts to meet the special needs of the Army and Navy

## HENRY SCHICK & CO.

Formerly with JOHN G. HAAS

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS

1421 F Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

MAKERS OF BEST UNIFORMS AND CIVILIAN DRESS

Regulation  
Uniforms  
and  
Equipments



Satisfaction  
and  
Correctness  
Guaranteed



## THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.,

19 and 21 WEST 31st STREET,

Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS.

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.



### LEITZ PRISM BINOCULARS

are extensively used in both the U. S. Army and Navy and are continually self-recommending.

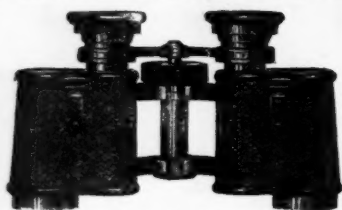
New principles involved, protected by patents.

Special terms to officers.

Write for Catalog 44-J

ERNST LEITZ 30 East 18th Street, NEW YORK  
Factory: Wetzlar, Germany.

### Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss Stereo Prism Binoculars



Represent the scientific experience of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., backed by that of the Carl Zeiss Works, their associates—Widely used in the Service—Unexcelled in size of field, illumination, compactness and adaptability.

Other Bausch & Lomb Products include Range Finders, Gun Sights, Engineering Instruments, Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Microscopes, Microtomes, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Opera Glasses, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers, and general Laboratory Equipment.

Send for literature or information.

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.  
801 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.  
NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL  
20 VESEY STREET, N. Y.  
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00

### Canvas Strap Puttee

Old  
U. S. Army  
Standard

The Smartest  
Logging  
over  
made  
of  
Canvas.

For Sale  
Everywhere  
Sizes,  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5



\$1.25 per pair

Pat. June 25, 1907  
Pat. Dec. 27, 1910



ROSENWASSER BROS.  
Makers

472 Broadway - New York

### F. J. HEIBERGER & SON

ARMY and NAVY

Merchant Tailor,

1419 F STREET,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pabst  
Blue Ribbon  
The Beer of Quality



### Ideal Canvas Puttee

New  
U. S. Army  
Standard

A Marvel of  
Simplicity,  
Elegance,  
and  
Perfection.

Most easily  
adjusted.

Most  
Comfortable  
Durable,  
Dressy and  
Neat.



**D**ISTINGUISHED people turn to SANATOGEN for new strength and vitality. Why not follow their example?

Countless people in all walks of life have testified in writing that they have been revived, reinvigorated, restored, reanimated by Sanatogen.

Among them are scores upon scores of distinguished men and women, statesmen, famous authors, princes of the church, captains of industry, society leaders, people whose sense of discrimination is keen. When such people commend Sanatogen, you may be sure that they are absolutely convinced of its beneficial effects.

When 18,000 physicians, moreover, take the trouble to write to the manufacturers of Sanatogen, in letters which it has been a matter of pride to file, to tell of their pleasure and satisfaction with what they have seen follow the use of Sanatogen in hospitals and in private practice, then, too, you may be sure that the good accomplished by Sanatogen is indeed extraordinary.

If you are weak, therefore, or anemic, nervous or run down, a victim of the strenuous conditions of modern life, can you do better than follow such distinguished examples?

### Elbert Hubbard's New Book FREE

A new and delightful book, "Health in the Making," by Elbert Hubbard, brimming over with his original and shrewd humor and philosophy and showing in a new light the scientific connection between Sanatogen and your physical and mental problems, will be sent free and postpaid on request. Do not fail to read this charming, unique and valuable booklet.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in 3 sizes, from \$1.00

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO., 24-J Irving Place  
NEW YORK

Sanatogen received the Grand Prize at the International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913

**LANGUAGES**  
German-French-English  
Italian-Spanish  
or any other language learned quickly  
and easily by either the Cylinder or  
Disk Cortinaophone Method at home.  
Write for FREE booklet to day: EASY pay-  
ment plan.  
CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES  
1200 Mecca Bldg., 1600 Broadway, cor. 49th St., New York

### The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER  
41 Maiden Lane, New York

### A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World

of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASEBALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL,  
GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL,  
Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia  
Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address

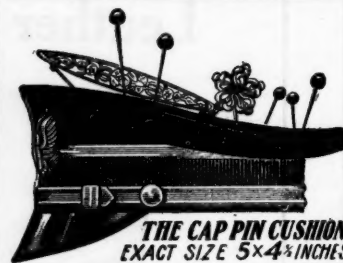
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.  
New York Chicago Denver San Francisco

### Save Your Health

Most sicknesses that impair health have their start in quite ordinary ailments of the organs of digestion or elimination. Stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels are quickly benefited by the action of

**BEECHAM'S  
PILLS**

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.



THE CAP PIN CUSHION  
EXACT SIZE 5x4 1/2 INCHES

An exact reproduction of U. S. Army officers dress cap in miniature, with either Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery bands. Workmanship same as on regular sized caps. An acceptable gift for sweethearts and wives. Sent prepaid upon receipt of \$2.00. Money back if not satisfied.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE CO.  
28 and 30 West 38th St., New York  
Philadelphia Washington  
Special price to Post Exchanges.

### BENNETT Typewriters—\$18 Delivered

Instruction book free. Portable 4 1/4 lbs., 2 x 5 x 11 inches. Takes paper 9 inches wide. "In all languages except Profane."

BENNETT CO., 6804 Minnesota Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

### HOTELS

### MANSION HOUSE

Brooklyn Heights,

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES.

(New Management) J. J. Lusker, Prop.

### HOTEL ST. GEORGE.

Clark and

Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.

Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

### EBBITT HOUSE,

Washington,

D. C.

Army and Navy Headquarters.

Catering directly to the members of both branches of the Service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.

American Plan.....\$3.00 to \$6.00 per day.

European Plan.....\$1.50 to \$4.00 per day.

G. F. Schutt, Proprietor.

### GRAND HOTEL

Broadway and 31st St. N. Y.

"In the Centre of Everything"

RECOGNIZED ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

Rooms \$1.50 and up. With Bath \$2.00 and up.